BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,365 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

JULY 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CHAMPAGNE.

VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE.

OF RHEIMS.

Shipped by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price.

A sample free to Mess or Club.

RS. 66. RS. 66.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...RES FOR EUROPE.

...aptain. Tuesday.
...Worcester 21th July.
...Peiguell 31st ,,
...dwards 7th Aug.
...Browns 14th ,,
...aton ... 21st ,,
...eiguell. 28th ,,
...Mudie ... 4th Sept
...Brown. 11th ,,
Friday,
21st Sept.
...chell 25th ,,
...ester 5th Oct.

...don only, and passengers ...p there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.
...rough Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
...steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, ...agon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey ...angers on board.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

...amers will be despatched as above on or about 1st July, 1st, 13th, and 29th August, ...d fortnightly thereafter.
...further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
...mbay, 11th July, 1888.

...IONE GENERALE ITALIANA
...A RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, & NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, 175, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (viâ Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples), AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 150 respectively, inclusive of food. In cases of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

... TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

... Handbooks of Information and other particulars ...arding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

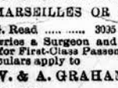
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
...IDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th August.

...rgo will be received on board after sunset on the ...ious to sailing.
...r particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Church Gate Street. Acting Agent.
...y, 1888.

...CHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

...el.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
	...J. Harris	3563	480	24th July.

MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

	...G. Read	3035	480	6th Sept.

...Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and ...ery Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
...further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
...bay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE "APOLLO" Steamer, 3,200 Tons, of the WILSON LINE, will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 1st August, and has accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins are situated amidships, and are lighted with electric-light.

For particulars as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
...rbee Street, Bombay, July 17, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander	Sailing date
GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	on or about 7th August.

...IS steamer is fitted with every requisite ...r the comfort of passengers, and passengers can be through to London overland from Marseilles.
...loon and cabins are all on the upper deck.
...on and Stewardess carried.
...rticulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
...et, Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

...els	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
...ON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	about 25th July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

...gers can book through to London Overland.

...TH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Aug.

...ners have accommodation for a limited ...engers at moderate rates. Do not carry ...ardose. Cabins are all on deck and for...gines.
...ticulars apply to

...DWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
...uly, 1888.

...LE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

...IAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

...PUBLICATION containing time ...ables of the Railway Companies ...Dak companies, the routes between ...n towns, tables of through-routes ...Bombay to places in India and ...iptive notices of all places of in...taria, &c. With a new Coloured ...ing every Railway station on the ...e eight annas. Postage Free ...irst of every month at the ...ice.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (a), 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 22nd July, after arrival of Outward English Mails, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th July, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking viâ Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself), Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... ,, 3 0

Head Office for India,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND

JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE SUCRENE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.

LORBEER'S IMPROVED FORMULA.

A certain cure for that frightful disease, by which thousands of lives are taken away every year in India. This preparation has proved so successful that 95 per cent. of the lives of persons treated with it have been saved.

Per bottle, Rs. 0-8

Prepared by

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness, allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies:—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic)

In all stages of the above diseases it has been found invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 cash.

TREACHER'S
INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT.	PRESERVE.
Bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8	Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

DR. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,

As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited) according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi and Guzerati on each bottle.

In bottles with opium.	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
,, without opium.	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

K. T. E
BRAND
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Peko e	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Cougou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

MONSOON
CLEARANCE
SALE,
NOW ON.
FOR
FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

WATSON & Co.,
1, CHURCH GATE SREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAVARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND CHEMISTS IN ORDINARY TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS,
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT, GOLD CAPSULE,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled "CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square, Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY
IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS ONLY.

ALL our Goods are well fashioned, of the best qualities procurable, and being specially manufactured for Indian wear will not fail to give every satisfaction.

BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.		Rs.	a.
SUPER GAUZE MERINO, Half Sleeves, Medium Weight and cut low in the Neck. Very generally worn	6 for	23	0
EXTRA SUPER MERINO—Very Light	,,	30	0
THE GENUINE INDIA GAUZE, half Silk and Merino	,,	45	0
SUPER SUMMER MERINO, half Sleeves and heavier in make than any of the above	,,	39	0
GREY MERINO, with long Sleeves, a Stout, Warm, Durable Vest and suitable for Cool Climates	Each	8	8
STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, with Long Sleeves, very warm and soft and suitable for Gentlemen returning to Europe in the Cold Season			

DRAWERS OR UNDER PANTS.		Rs.	a.
STRONG BROWN COTTON TRUNK DRAWERS, Fitting close above the Knee, a Capital Drawer for Riding	per pair	5	0
VERY SUPERIOR FINE COTTON LONG DRAWERS, Double Seated, very strong and comfortable in wear.	,,	8	8
THE GENUINE INDIA GAUZE, half Silk and Merino	,,	10	0
SUPER WHITE MERINO PANTS, fitted with Belt Bands and Double Seated	,,	6	8
GREY MERINO PANTS, Stout Warm and Durable. For Cold District or Home Wear	,,	8	8
STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, very warm and soft. For Cold Climates or Home Wear	,,	8	8

N.B.—For Banians—Size of Chest required. For Pants or Drawers—Size of Waist required.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER

~~KAISER~~ BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.

PRIME CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

WE very confidently recommend our Arrivals of TRICHINOPOLY and JAVA Cigars and Cheroots, expressly prepared for us by European Houses from the very finest Tobaccos grown.

The following kinds are specialities!:—

SUMATRA.—A Splendid Havannah-shaped Cigar, made from the finest Cuban Tobacco, with a proportion of real Cuba and Sumatra ... such quantity that the mildness of the latter is combined with the fragrant aroma of the former.....

JAVA.—ALBERT No. 1, an extremely mild choice brand very highly recommended, for burning uniformly, with the flavour and bouquet of real Havannah, and leaving a beautifully white ash ... popular!.....

JAVA—ALBERT No. 2, a smaller but just as choice a Cigar as the above.

HAVANNAH.—I. Similar Cigars to the highly popular and renowned known as "Beehives".....

HAVANNAH.—II. As No. 2, but smaller; both the above sorts are unsurpassed as to quality.....

COOPER, MADON & ...

CIGAR MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POO...
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND MES...

F. ROWLAND & ...

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREM...
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUT...
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND L...
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKET...

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, p... only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Lacces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND H...

ARTISTIC NOVE... AND CURIOS...

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NIS... and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese an... inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make ...

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two ...

EBRAHIM ADAMALL...

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

GREAT WESTERN

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO ...
FORT, BOMBA...

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has Engl... SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour wit... ...ess to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Rs. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE IN GOOD CONDITION.

Steam propelling anchor heave-up boat, with 5-ton steam winch.

Length 59 feet, beam 13 feet, depth 5½ feet, specially imported for Jubilee Bridge works at a cost of Rs. 19,110-4-10. Offers invited.

Full particulars on application to the Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Calcutta, 13th July 1888. D. W. CAMPBELL, Agent.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAIN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passengers Ships Act, The Akbari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 4 interleaved Rs. 6.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local *absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 2401, High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the Lemon Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. BATHGATE and Co.
Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
HARRIS & Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT
MASOURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ARBUTHNOT MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL UNCLE. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 1 anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
PAID UP AND RESERVES—£220,099, Sterling.
Local Directors: Geo. COTTON, Esq., and A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.

MR. VICTOR MURRAY has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Company's BOMBAY BRANCH, as from the 1st instant, in place of Mr. H. F. WAGSTAFF, transferred to China.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
General Manager.

Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE date of receiving TENDERS for "COMPLETING the STATE and ALIENATION RECORD OFFICES at Poona" is POSTPONED from 20th July, 1888, to 3rd August, 1888.

E. K. REINOLD, C.E.,
Executive Engineer P. & K.
Office of the Ex. Engr., P. & K., Poona, 18th July, 1888.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM" contains an attractive array of selections from Current Periodical Literature.—The "Bombay Gazette."

Some of the articles in the "LITERARY ALBUM" are manifestly full of interest for folks in this country.—The "Times of India."

We recommend the "LITERARY ALBUM" to the public.—The "Advocate of India."

An annual compilation of the "ALBUM" will not only be a welcome addition to the library, but a handy volume for reference.—The "Indian Spectator."

Our thanks are due to Mr. for sending us the June number of the "LITERARY ALBUM," which contains a good deal of excellent reading, portions of which we shall endeavour from time to time to lay before our readers. The "ALBUM" is an exceedingly well got up periodical, ATTRACTIVE IN FORM, printed in CLEAR TYPE, and on GOOD PAPER. From the variety of interesting matter it contains, besides its adaptation to the general reader, it will be found a VERY USEFUL companion to the man of leisure and the railway traveller. The number for June contains a portrait of our present Viceroy, and a short biographical sketch of His Excellency, which we hope to give in our next issue.—The (Hyderabad, Deccan) "Daily Athenæum," June 26.

ANNUAL LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION,—Rs. 3 only.—Apply at the Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking-board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1888.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

GEORGE COTTON,
Secretary and Managers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE BOMBAY [illegible] COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1888, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1888.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending April, 1889, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 8th August, 1888, both inclusive, and during that period the Shares cannot be transferred, but will be available for [illegible] on the usual office hours.

NOTICES.

NOW READY. ORDER SOON!!
300 COPIES SOLD IN A WEEK.
FEW COPIES NOW REMAIN.

VERY IMPORTANT TO LAW STUDENTS.

QUESTION PAPERS set at the Examinations of Subordinate Judge, High Court Pleader, and Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts, with rules prescribed for these Examinations from 1869 to 1888. Price, Rs. 2-8, by V. P. P., Rs. 2-12.

SUNDER PANDURANG,
Bookseller, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Southern Mahratta Railway give public notice that in accepting goods during the South-West Monsoon for despatch to Bombay or elsewhere by way of the West of India Portuguese Railway and Mormugao Harbour they do so upon the condition that in the event of the line of Railway the Train or steamer service being interrupted they may send such goods by any other available route to or *viâ* Bombay at the cost of the owner, freight being collected according to the route adopted.

When it is known that an interruption exists goods will not be received for despatch by the Mormugao route.

JAS. CRAIK,
Dharwar, 2nd July, 1888. Traffic Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the execution of Certain Works at Malabar Point Battery, consisting chiefly of Rock Blasting, Excavation, Stone Masonry and Concrete, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

2. Sealed Tenders which must be accompanied by Rs. 500. Earnest money will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 23rd instant.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily, accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bo. Defences.

Colaba, 11 July, 1888.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, POONA.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, Paintings in China and Glass, and works of Art in Wood and Metals will be OPENED on the 15th September, 1888.

All exhibits should be despatched so as to reach the Secretary at latest by the 8th of September; any arriving after that date cannot be classified.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Secretary.

H. S. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col.,
3, Elphinstone Road, Poona.

TENDERS are invited for the following works for the SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY, *viz*:—

Supply of Pumps, Engines, Pipes, and other Iron work for drainage works.

Excavation of Earthwork, Masonry, Pipe-laying, &c.,

Printed forms of tender with specification and Bills of quantities can be had on application to the Secretary on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Drainage Works", and must reach the Municipal Secretary not later than August 15th, 1888.

By order,
E. NASH, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Committee.

Sukkur, 21st June, 1888.

NOTICE.

ESTATE EDWARD STIRLING RIVETT CARNAC, late Lieutenant-Colonel in H. M's XI Hussars, and late Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

Any person having caims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-named estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, and their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his office within ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the estate will be adjusted, and claims received after that period will not be RECOGNISED.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrators-General.
Admur-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

TAKE NOTICE

MESSRS. GOKHALE, KOLASKER and COMPANY, has been appointed AGENTS for India and Ceylon for the "WATERPROOF MATERIALS COMPANY, Limited." This wonderful Patent Material for making all description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing for summer ware being porous, but warranted Waterproof, Sheets, Bags, Awnings, Ship and Yacht Sails, Tents, Blinds, &c., &c. No rats or vermin of any kind will touch it. Pattern Books and Samples to be seen at Messrs. Gokhale, Kasker and Company, 105, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Gentlemen's suits weighing from twenty ounces.

GEORGE DOVE.
Company's Representative.

Bombay, 13th, July, 1888.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31ST JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

In 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.

PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

R. J. H. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. (Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.), Chairman.
T. STANES Esq. (Messrs. T. Stanes & Co.)
M. R. Ry. V. THERUVENGADASAWMY MOODELIAR Avergal, (Managing Director).
M. R. Ry. C. MUTHU RAMASAWMY KALINGA RAYER PILLAY Avergal, Zemindar of Oo akuli.
M. R. RY. S. P. NARARSIMULU NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. RY. T. M. NARRAINSAMY NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. B. SEETHARAMA CHETTY Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. C. N. KRIPARAMASINGH Avergal of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry K. T SUBRAMANYA CHETTY Avergal.
M. R. Ry. C. DARMALINGA CHETTY Avergal of Salem.

AGENTS & BANKERS.
MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & CO., MADRAS.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.
MESSRS. T. STANES & CO., COIMBATORE.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. BARCLAY & MORGAN, MADRAS.
MESSRS. ODELL & WINTERTON, OOTACAMUND.

PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working a Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

II. Several companies that have had for their object the erection and working of such mills have accomplished such satisfactory remunerative results that the industry may now be considered firmly established, and it is found that the establishment of these mills in the interior, where the raw cotton is produced and the manufactured products consumed, is attended with superior advantages.

III. Of the many localities which satisfy the above conditions, the Coimbatore District is entitled to special prominence. The advantages which it possesses may be epitomised thus,

(*a.*) It is an extensive Cotton producing country, and the Cotton grown in the District is of superior quality.
(*b.*) Fuel is obtainable in abundance, by rail and other, wise, at moderate prices.
(*c.*) A ready demand for all the twist and cloth manufactured may be relied on.
(*d.*) Building materials are good and cheap, and labour is obtainable in abundance at low rates.

IV. A good site has been secured near the Podanur Railway station, 3 miles from Coimbatore Town, having the command of water from the Noyel River. The mill will thus be located on the main line of Railway between Madras and Beypore, whilst *viâ* Podanuar and Erode junctions, it will be easy communication with the Nilgiris, Salem, Trichinopoly, and other Southern Districts.

V. It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern, the mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

VI. It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 450,000, leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine-power estimated for, will be ample for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 spindles and 200 Looms.

VII. The appended shares in various Spinning No. 1 of the quotations of should give confidence to and Weaving Companies estimate given in schedule undertaking, which, in the return of about 22 per cent. from connected to yield a only. From the reports just issued for two of Twist shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per it is the Hellary Mills 19 per cent.

VIII. The Directors could probably have arrangements to get a complete mill provided for a lump sum, and a guarantee of a fair rate of dividend for a short term of years from the date the mill began working, but so convinced are they of the soundness of the enterprise on its own merits, that they do not care to enter into any arrangement which would necessarily deprive the shareholders of some portion of the profits.

IX. Application for shares should be sent to the Agents, and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore; and for the convenience of shareholders in the Coimbatore and Salem Districts the following gentlemen (Directors) are also authorized to receive applications for shares:—

C. Harmalinga Chettiar Avergal Salem.
B. Seetharam Chettiar Garu, Coimbatore.
S. P. Nararsimulu Naidoo Garu, do.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.
SHARE QUOTATIONS OF EXISTING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	No of shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Divd.	Cash rates.
Ahmedabad	600	1000	1000	90	1300
Bellary	871	500	all up	p. c. 5	537
Central India	3750	500	500	65	1005
Colaba Land & Mill	1000	700	700	30	750
Empress	1 00	500	all	25	697½
Imperial Cotton	100	500	500	25	525
Indian Manufacturing	1000	1000	1000	75	1345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1000	250	250	15	267
Jewraz Balloo	1000	10 0	100	50	1112
Leopold	300	10	10		147½
Madras United	50	1000	1000	120	2000
Man ckjee Petit	1000	1000	all	60	1210
Monarji Goculdas	1035	1000	1000	75	1500
Sassoon	1500	1000	1000	Nil	1500
Sholapore Mills	500	1000	1000	60	1500

SCHEDULE No. 2.
ESTIMATE OF RETURNS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Outturn of 15,000 ring spindles 300 days at 6½ oz. per spindle per day or 1,828,125 lbs. per year at 6½ as. per lbs.			
Less Cost of 4 200 candies Cotton at 105, 441,0			
Cost of producing yarn including superintendence, fuel, labor, Directors and auditors fees, agents and managers commission, &c. at 1½ as. per lb. 142,822	0	0	
	583,822	0	0
Profits say 22 per cent. Rs.	130,289	0	0

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the horse pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCIL HOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS spring movements, Rs. 70 to 9 & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL S.—Matched to a nicety. Ld.

SOLID articles —Presentation Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Cigar and Cigarette cases Rings, &c.—MARCKS Napkin

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES S.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. MARCKS & leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BI CYCLE.—Ball bearings Weldless Steel Tube framework; B adjustable to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks red rubber-patent spring; new patent Chain; best tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lam; all bright Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desi —MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET. "SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA as one we may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

"The only preparation for removing what's SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigues, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, ⟨W⟩ AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JULY 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN
CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

Postage free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

The GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the *élite* of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United services, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balachaws, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price Re. 1, or letter registered for M.S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, CODDON, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year; 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 5 per month, in advance; single copy annas 2.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now in PORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	
Krnest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 61 0	" 64 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs.	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	"	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" 20 0
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Rheinwein	" 21 0	" 28 0
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 31 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" —
Johannisberger	" 33 0	" —
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	—
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine "	" 22 0	—
Superior "	" 26 0	—
Most superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALLARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
Chateu LaRose	" 28 0	—
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	" 18 0	—
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montrose "*"	Rs. 18 0	—
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	—
A. Dolignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0	—
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	—
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	—
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Chambertin	Rs. 28 0	—
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky "*"	Rs. 21 8	
" "	" 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend "	" 18 0	
BEER.		
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 4	" 4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	14 0	"
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	"
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	"
Finest Kuracoa	" 30 0	"
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	"
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 3l.	0 11	per lb.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs.	Rs.
Joicy	"	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	"	" 0 10
Mushrooms	"	" 0 12
White Cabbage	"	" 0 12
Small Sausages	"	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	"	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	"	" 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	"	" 1 4
Cervelatwurst	"	" 1 0

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.
All orders should be accompanied by a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all account after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.

Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitution. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this marvellous medicine, for while the body is debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely prolong the days of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use almost any thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for a Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, sourvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. *Postage extra*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Dav

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Hindus, Esplanade, 11 a. m.—Volunteer Club vs. Elphinstone C. C., Esplanade 2 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Peveril (s), from Cardiff; and Chanda (s) Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Patna (s), for Coast Ports and Calcutta; and Heathfield (s), Port Said.

REPORTED THEFT.—Khimjee Waljee, of Nowrojee Hill, reported to the police, on Thursday, the theft of property valued at Rs. 93.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th ultimo was 218,093 maunds, and in money, Rs. 4,905.

ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.—A meeting in connection with the Union will be held in the Hall of Buddhivardhak School, Kalbadevi Road, to-morrow, at 3 p.m., when Mr. Girjashanker's lecture on the "Existence of God" will be discussed.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Mahomed Rahimon, a cart-driver, living in Jail Road, had his left leg fractured by one of the wheels of his cart passing over it at Soopari Bhaug Road, on Thursday. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A Malay lascar, belonging to the British ship Charon Waltana, lying in the harbour, was yesterday conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, having fractured his left leg by an accidental fall into the ship's hold.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MARMAGAO.—A boat, containing a newly-married couple and a lad, while crossing the cove from D. Paulo to Marmagao, was upset on Monday, and the passengers drowned. Their bodies were found the next day floating in the river, near the bride's house.

A GAMBLER.—Abdul Curreem Babajee, a noted character, against whom there appeared a register of eleven previous convictions, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a public place in Duncan Road, on Thursday, with cards and money. Accused admitting the charge was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A LOST WIFE AND CHILD.—Shewlalsing Mypalsing, living in Sindhi Lane, reported to the police, on Thursday, that his wife disappeared from his house twenty days ago with her daughter, aged three and a half years. Complainant found his wife on Thursday in Falkland Road without the child. The woman, it appears, is not right in her mind, and stated she had left the child with some person, but cannot recollect with whom or where. Police inquiries are in progress.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET TEAMS.—In to-day's match, Gymkhana *vs.* Hindus the Gymkhana team consists of Messrs. A. D. Wilkins, Holland, Jervois, Penny, Macbeth, F. Sthen, Kennedy, Brooke, Clarke, H. Clarke, and Anderson, and the team of the latter comprises Messrs. D. V. Mehta (Captain), S. D. Motiwala, B. K. Rao, G. P. Merchant, L. M. Dalal, M. T. Merchant, B. J. Joshi, D. N. Chowker, B. J. Bhende, G. S. Nayak, and R. A. Vyvaharker.—In the match, G. I. P. Officers *vs.* 2nd Gloster, the team of the former will include Messrs. Rice, Boileau (Captain), Mayers, George, Walker, Rhenius, Harrington, Hussey, Torrick, Cahill, and Rowbotham.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in Thakordwar Road, touching the death of Dhondeo, a girl, aged 14 years, the wife of one Wittoo, a labourer, who married her about three years ago. She returned from her country three months since, and during that time her husband had been ill-treating her. He was seen beating the deceased, about noon, on Thursday, by a man, named Babajee Cooshna. At 6. o'clock yesterday morning she was missed, and on a search being made an hour later her body was found floating in a well at the back of the house. The inquest stands adjourned for further inquiry.

ROBBING HIS MOTHER.—A Parsee woman, named Awabai, yesterday prosecuted her son Sorabjee Hormusjee, before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of stealing two sudras. It appeared that the accused, who was described as a bad character, was stopped while leaving his mother's house with the said sudras in his possession. In defence the man denied that the articles belonged to his mother. He maintained they were his, and he was taking them away, as he had been turned out of the house. The charge was a false one. He was sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Dowali, a Hindoo girl, aged about ten years, while standing on the rocks opposite the Marine Lines Station was swept into the sea by a heavy wave on Thursday last. Jeevan Heera, a fisherman, jumped into the sea and rescued her. She was picked up in an unconscious state, and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was attended to by Mr. Easdon, the House Surgeon. She is now doing well.—Another young Hindoo woman, named Surnuputti, aged about 16 years, accidentally fell into a well in Jowbat Wady, on Thursday evening, whilst drawing water. She was rescued by the neighbours. The depth was 22 feet, and contained four feet of water. She sustained a severe shock.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.—Inspector George yesterday charged a foreigner, named Joseph Hehlan, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a rezai and a Burmese rug, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Colonel G. Beville, Commanding the Marine Battalion. Hehlen was noticed by Colonel Beville's butler coming out of the compound with a bundle under his arm covered by a waterproof cloak. He went up to him and found the rezai and the rug, which he recognized as belonging to his master. The culprit was given in charge of a police sepoy. Inspector George stated that the prisoner was an old offender and had two convictions, one for twelve and another for nine months, recorded against him. Several other articles were found with him, which he admitted having taken from the Victoria Hotel. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION.—Venkataebol Dhsit, High Priest to the Maharajah of Trivellore, living in the compound of the Ramwady Temple in a room on the first floor of a bungalow there, reported to the police, on Thursday, that a man was in his room at 1 p. m. on that day, and was shown a gold neck ornament, called a Gowrisunker Kanti. After examining it the man returned the article to him, which was placed by the side of his bed on the floor. A few minutes after the High Priest asked the man to leave the room, which he did. He then secured the door from the inside, and went to sleep. At 3 p.m. two of the Maharajah's people, who lived with the Maharajah in Clare Road, Byculla, called on him, and on being admitted found that the ornament, which is valued at Rs. 100, missing. The Priest suspected his visitor had stolen it, and reported the matter to the police. The man was arrested, but denied all knowledge of the article, and also denied being in complainant's room on the occasion abovementioned. The man is a Madrasee Brahmin Priest. Inquiries were made, but no trace of the property could be discovered. The complainant, it appears, is in a great state of anxiety about the ornament, as he is supposed not to eat and drink anything without having it round his neck.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr E M Pratt, CS, Alibag.
* Mr J A Baines, CS, Surat.
* Mr A Anderson, CS, Punjab.
* Mr W Kaye, CS, Agra.
* Mr G Amby, Calcutta.
* Mr J J Archer, England.
* Mr and Mrs Scott, England.
Mr Fardonjee Jamsetjee, England.
Major H Williams, England.
Major A Radford, RA, Ferozepore.
Mr and Mrs E Highway, Fyzabad.
Mr J C Veasey, Calcutta.
Lieut H W Jones, 2nd Bn Nor Regt, Sitapur.
Col C Marshall, Private Secretary to H H the Nizam, Hyderabad.
Mr Daswandi Khan, Hyderabad.
Capt J Meade, Secunderabad.
Mr Derry, Poona.
Mr H Parish, Bengal Service, Bombay.
Mr G Neville, Calcutta.
Mr G Lee, Burma.
Mr H Lee, Calcutta.
* Mr J Short, Calcutta.
* Mr J Kilby, Calcutta.
* Mr G Patton, Calcutta.
* Mrs Archer, Punjab.
* Mr F Armfield, Punjab.
* Mr G Kidd, Punjab.
* Mr and Mrs H Farrington, Punjab.
* Rev J H Beck.
* Mr J Strandes, Poona.
Mr F Place, Bombay.
Mr M Schwen, Bombay.
Mr F Weston, Bombay.
* Mr A Cowley, Bombay.
Mr W Barrett, Bombay.
Mr J Hall, Bombay.
Mr B Sobnable, Bombay.
Mr C R Brendon, Bombay.
Mr E G Young, Karachi.
Mr G F Mackrow, Bombay.
Lieut S Craster, RE, Bombay.
Lieut H Kennedy, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs F Hamnett, Madras.
Mr and Mrs Walker, Bombay.
Col and Mrs Griffiths, Murree.
Mr G Griffiths, Murree.
Lieut-Col S Richards, H M's 17th Regt, Lucknow.

* Residents left during the week are marked thus (*)

MOTHER TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest with a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

A FLAW IN THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Bapoo Kakan, a grain dealer, was charged, before Mr. Hamilton, with having in his possession thirty-six bags of damaged wheat, intended for human consumption, the same being unfit for such food.

Mr. Buckland, on behalf the Municipality, prosecuted. He stated that on the 9th one of the Municipal Market Inspectors found forty bags of wheat in the accused's godown on the Argyle Road, and suspecting that it was very much damaged sent samples of them to the Health Officer. The wheat was examined by Dr. Weir, and was found to be utterly unfit for food. Mr. Buckland added that he was instructed to ask for a heavy penalty, as the prosecution was instituted for the protection of the public, and these cases occurred frequently, and were difficult of detection.

A municipal sub-inspector gave evidence with regard to the detection of the wheat, and the steps he took in having it examined. The accused told witness he refused to destroy the wheat.

Dr. Weir testified to the nature of the wheat, which, he said, he separated into two classes, bad and very bad. Some samples were weavel eaten, and others had changed colour; another lot was fomenting.

His Worship asked what the consequences would be if any of this wheat were eaten.

Dr. Weir replied that it would cause violent diarrhœa or dyspepsia.

His Worship: What is damaged wheat generally used for?

Dr. Weir said that it might be used for sizing, but he believed only wheat of the best kind was used for that purpose. The samples he had examined were worthless and altogether unfit for use.

His Worship asked what was done in cases where wholesale dealers possessed damaged grain, as they naturally would in large godowns.

Dr. Weir explained that in such cases the dealers had the grain thrown into dust-bins, and it was used on the Flats. Large quantities were destroyed or taken and disposed of at Coorla.

The accused averred that he sold the damaged grain for sizing purposes. He admitted that the bags were found in his godown, and expressed his willingness to do what he was directed with the grain, only asking to be allowed to retain the good wheat.

His Worship was not disposed to deal with the case under section 244 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, which, he was of opinion, only dealt with articles sold in Municipal Markets and not outside them. In this case there was no evidence to prove that the grain was kept for sale as human food. It appeared that the wheat had got damaged by the rain, and was kept in the godown, the accused said, for sale to canjeewallahs. The Municipality was only interested in having the food supplied in the public markets in good condition, but this grain was seized outside the markets.

Mr. Buckland: Suppose it was proved that bad grain was sold by this man for food outside the markets, then he could not be convicted?

His Worship admitted it would be difficult to prove that. The Acts only controlled the Municipal markets, and when the grain was sold there the vendors could be prosecuted. A wholesale dealer could not be responsible, unless it was clearly proved that the grain was sold for food. He sold his damaged rice for the best price. In this case the accused was willing to destroy the grain, and this made matters easy. His Worship then advised the accused not to sell such grain, as it was probable it would get into the market and be sold for food. He could not control those to whom he sold the wheat, but to avoid unpleasantness, as his purchasers might use the grain for *conjee* or food, he had better destroy the quantity which was seized. The accused was then acquitted.

THE TEMPTATIONS OF NATIVE YOUTHS.

At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr Crawley-Boevey gave his decision in the case in which three Brahmin lads, Tribowhandas Oodajee and two others were charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of Rs. 900, the property of the master of the first lad. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Sealy defended the first accused, and Mr. Mankar the other two. The lads had used the money in rain speculation.

In giving his decision the magistrate remarked that the case was one of exceptional character. It was to be regretted that a mere boy should be employed with such large sums of money under circumstances which offered him every temptation to act dishonestly. Tribowhandas, after he collected the Rs. 900, appeared to have gone to one of those detestable rain-speculation resorts which, his worship considers, a disgrace and a nuisance to a commercial city like Bombay. He there mixed with several bad characters, to whom he lent money, or with whom he gambled. Having lost some of the money, the boy evidently became afraid and decided to run away to Sholapore. His worship found it difficult to deal with the other two boys, and was inclined to think that they were not aware of the guilt of Tribowhandas, and were mere tools in his hands when he induced them to run away with him. They were all arrested at Poona by the Railway Police, who had done a smart piece of work, which, his worship remarked, he would be glad to bring to the notice of the head of the force. His worship acquitted the two boys, giving them the benefit of the doubt. He had been asked to send Tribowhandas to the Reformatory, but he was too old for that institution, and his worship taking into consideration his youth and the detestable temptations of the rain-speculators, sentenced him only to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SAD CASE.

ELLEN JUST *alias* Hill was yesterday charged, before Mr Hamilton, with being a vagrant. It was stated that she was found loitering about Frere Road, and appeared to have no residence. Father Page had interested himself on her behalf, and had placed her with two ladies, who kindly took care of her. She, however, ran away from them, and went about the place, and refused to stop with any one who would take care of her. In reply to the Magistrate the police officer stated that she left the ladies three days ago, and they now refused to take her back. She had been in the workhouse thrice before, and had been once sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

His Worship: What have you got to say?

Mrs. Just: I acknowledge my guilt.

His Worship: It is a very great crime to be poor, no doubt. Can't you get anybody to take care of you?

Mrs Just: I am staying somewhere. I don't know the place.

His Worship hoped that some other kind lady would keep the woman, but in the meantime she would have to go to the workhouse.

She was removed accordingly.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL GERARD, C. B., arrived in Allahabad on Monday last to take up his appointment on the local Divisional Staff.

NINETY DAYS' Burma leave has been granted to Major E. W. Chalmers, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the assimilation of the patterns of good conduct badges and chevrons for the native army of the Bombay Presidency with those for Bengal troops.

THE School of Musketry at Poona will be opened on the 1st proximo. The native commissioned officers to attend the school will be limited to officers who have been appointed provisionally, or non-commissioned officers who are otherwise qualified for the commissioned rank.

It has been decided to place the company sergeant-majors of the Bombay Sappers and Miners on the same footing as regards engineer pay as the company sergeant-majors of the H, J, and K skeleton companies of Royal Engineers, and they will be entitled to the "A" rate of engineer pay, *viz.*, two shillings per diem.

THE question of the grant of language leave to officers to study elsewhere than in Presidency towns having been under consideration, it has been ruled that in future officers may be granted leave for the purpose of studying the native language to any station at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief in India or of Madras and Bombay, the grant of the leave being in all other respects subject to existing rules and regulations. In all cases of officers serving with local regiments the discretion will be vested in the authorities by whom the leave is ordinarily granted.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Dismissal.

99-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Essaji Moosaji and another *vs.* Manibhai Premabhai Hemabhai and another—Shamrao P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-88—Wadia and G—Navazbai *vs* Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxter and another—Payne, G and S, and in person.

55-88—Janardhan G—Luchminarayen Guneshamdas *vs* Meghji Passoobhai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund *vs* F L Charles—Crawford and B.

62-88—Mansukhlal and D—Bapubhai Kukul *vs.* Chugan Waljl and another—In person.

64-88—T A Bland—Narayen Sonaji Chowan and others *vs.* Rughoonath Krishnaji—J C Cama.

For Judgment.

43-88—T A Bland—Bhikaiji *vs* Luxmibai—Chalk, W and S.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 14th July 1888	£30,000
Balance to be remitted from 15th July 1888 to 31st March 1889	£ 9,970,000

CRICKET.

4TH BOMBAY RIFLES *VS.* 61ST REGIMENT.

THIS match was played on the Marine Lines Cricket ground on Thursday last. After an exciting finish in the first innings the 61st won by 7 runs. Lieut. Keown played a useful and plucky innings for the Rifles; while Lieutenant Bailey for the 61st played an admirable innings. In the 2nd innings the 61st knocked up the large total of 180, when, owing to want of time, stumps had to be drawn.

61ST REGIMENT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Maj Curtin, b Sangster	8	c Monk-, b Sangster	34
Sergt Workman, b Sangster	1	not out	3
Pte Yeoman, c Barry, b Merewether	1	c Merewether, b John	38
Pte Pimmock, b Monks	16	b Sangster	13
Lt Bailey, c John, b Monks	39	b Sangster	16
Lt Bruce, b John	0	b Monks	0
Pte Hollister, c and b John	0	b Sangster	16
Lce-Col Williamson, b Monks	0	b John	8
Pte Weymouth, c Barry, b Monks	0	b John	13
Lt Lucas, not out	11	b Sangster	6
Pte Martin, c Sangster, b Monks	0	b Sangster	12
Byes 4, l-b 2, w b 2	8	Byes 12, l-b 2, w 2	16
Total	84	Total	180

4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.

1st Innings.

Lt Fry, run out	1
Pte John, st Pimmock, b Weymouth	4
Lt Sangster, c Troman, b Hollister	17
Lt Keown, not out	43
Surg Monks, b Martin	0
Lt Merewether, b Martin	0
Mr Scott, c Williamson, b Martin	1
Hav Gunoo Bagwan, b Martin	0
Maj Forjett, c Pimmock, b Martin	0
Pte Ramchanda, c Pimmock, b Martin	0
Surg Barry, st Pimmock, b Hollister	5
Byes 4, w 3	7
Total	78

DIVINE SERVICES.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 22.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G.—Hymns 164, 311 Part 2, and 182.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 198 and 223.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garrett.

Anthem.—The Lord is my Shepherd.—Macfarren.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

The offertories are for the European and Eurasian Poor Fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion with Sermon. Te Deum 8, 2 and 8. Hymns 281 and 322.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Magnificat 6. Nunc Dimittis 29.

Hymns 221, 184 and 23.

The offertories will be for the Indo-British Institution.

Daily Matins at 7 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 292, 242 and 298.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—(Choral) Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 282, 308 and 259.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 280, 243 and 317.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 185, 291 and 231.

The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 318, and 302.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 533, 144 and 315.

Wednesday, July 25.

6 p.m.—Short Service and Address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, (daily).

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral and Sermon.

5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.

Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

Alms for Choir Expenses.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 285, 243, and 28.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 4, 174 and 320.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 192, 198 and 223.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Anthem.—"Lord of all power and might."

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.

11 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Rev. T. Pryce.

Cordial invitation to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Grant Road.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. H. C. Stuntz.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.

Psalm 48 tune St. Anne.

Hymn 237.

Anthem.—"As pants the hart."

Hymn 209.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the barque Sir Lancelot in the Prince's Dock at 11 a.m.

5 p.m.—Children's Service.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 20—The barometer has fallen within the storm area over Bengal and locally in Khandeish, but has risen elsewhere, most in the Punjab. The storm over Bengal is developing and moving slightly north. Westward winds are practically unchanged; a distant cyclonic circulation exists in Bengal, while a very strong monsoon is blowing over Western India and over the Bay. Rain has fallen in nearly all places, except the Western Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind. At Moulmein over six, at Meerut over four, and at Darjeeling, Mussorie, and Chakrata over two inches of rain have fallen. The temperature has decreased at the majority of stations. Quickly in the Punjab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered,	39 99	33 44	37 27	37 55
July 19, Thursday	...	...	...	0 10
„ 20, Friday	0 47	0 61	0 62	...
Total,	40 46	34 5	37 89	37 65
Total corresponding date of last year	53 62	52 9	48 71	50 55

CALENDAR—JULY, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... July 23rd, 10h. 38·4m., p.m.
Last Quarter ..... „ 31st, 1h. 20·9m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 21	Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu Cricket Club, 11 a.m. Law Faculty Meeting, University.	5 35	6 36	9 10	9 46 a	3 4	7m 9 a
Sun. 22	Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Lecture, Oriental Progress Union, Buddhivardhak School, 3 p.m.	5 35	6 37	10 10	53m 37 a	4 4	0m 55 a
Mon. 23	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Fox Hounds Meet. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.*	5 35	6 37	11 11	35m 21 a	4 5	48m 41 a
Tu. 24	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Sutlej. Bangalore Races.	5 36	6 37	—— 0	—— 14 a	5 6	33m 2 a
Wed. 25	St. James's Day. Town Council, 3 p.m. Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.	5 36	6 36	0 0	10m 52 a	6 7	15m 5 a
Thr. 26	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Fox Hounds Meet. Bangalore Races.	5 36	6 36	0 1	55m 29 a	6 7	54m 44 a
Fri. 27	Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees, 11 a.m.	5 37	6 36	1 2	38m 4 a	7 8	32m 22 a

* Left Aden at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 17th instant.

GENERAL STRACHEY.

THE following letter appears in the columns of the *Civil Military Gazette*:—

Sir,—The *Pioneer's* Home correspondent appears to be moved by a good deal of bitter feeling against General Strachey, and more than hints that the General's evidence in this Hyderabad enquiry was most onesided and misleading, and has excited most unfavourable comment. Personally I do not know General Strachey himself, but I am able to tell you a short story concerning him which serves to show that he has a very high and exalted sense of honour.

One of General Strachey's sons passed for the Army, and then when the lad, aged about 17, went up for the Medical Examination he was rejected. The boy was certainly small for his age, but there was nothing physically wrong with him, and I have seen many smaller men of full age wearing her Majesty's uniform. Dissatisfied at this unfavourable medical opinion the boy's mother took him to see Sir James Paget, who pronounced the lad to be in perfect health, bodily and mental, and quite fit for the Army! It was then urged on General Strachey that he ought to get the first unfavourable medical opinion set aside, as his son's prospects were so endamaged by this refusal to pass him as fit for the Army, and all the rest of his military education would naturally be thrown away. But General Strachey absolutely refused to move in the matter, and considered that his high position, in the India Office debarred him from using any influence—that others in his position might fairly have used—in his son's interest.

I think, Sir, that one who could act in this manner is not very likely to have tried to be one-sided and false when called on to give evidence in a public matter.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

THE following circular in connection with the Presidency Rifle Meeting has just been issued by the Quarter-Master-General:—

Referring to G. O. C. No. 211, of the 11th May last, it is notified that details (Troops serving at Aden) excepted to the extent of 16 men per British Infantry Regiment, 4 men per Squadron of British and Native Cavalry, 2 Native Officers from each Regiment of Native Cavalry, 4 men per Battery of Royal Horse and Field Artillery, 2 men per Battery of Garrison Artillery, and 13 men per Regiment of Native Infantry, including Native Officers, but not exceeding two of the latter,—will be permitted to proceed, at the public expense, by the aid of Army Transport, sea and rail, to and from Poona, to compete at the Presidency Rifle Meeting to take place on the 10th October next.

2. British Officers to the extent of two from each Division or District will also be permitted to travel at the public expense, to take charge of the parties and assist at the Rifle Meeting.

3. The details should be despatched so as to reach Poona not later than the 20th September 1888. Cavalry and Artillery intending to compete for the "Wantage" (late Lyttleton Annesley) Prize may be sent to Poona at the discretion of General Officers Commanding Divisions or Districts, so as to allow competitors to practice with the horses which will be provided for them in Poona. The men of the Poona Horse will bring their horses from Sirur.

4. Should cholera be prevalent on any of the routes to be taken by the troops, a report should be made to the Quartermaster-General, and further instructions awaited.

5. Accommodation for the men in Poona will be provided by the General Officer Commanding Poona Division.

6. Each British Officer proceeding to the Rifle Meeting on duty will be allowed conveyance at the public expense for two Native servants only; and each Native Officer one servant.

7. The details should travel on "Return" Warrants (Para. 244, Transport Regulations, Part II.) and the duty on which they are travelling should be specified on the Warrant (Form 'C'). The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in command of details should also be instructed to retain the Railway pass tickets in their possession for the return journey.

8. Requisitions for passage by sea per vessels belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company should also be marked "Rifle Meeting," that Company having kindly consented to convey the officers and men at reduced rates, "on the distinct understanding that all passengers travelling on these requisitions must give way to full-paying passengers, and must bear the risk of there not being accommodation for competitors on any "special steamers by which they may wish to proceed or return at the time or place they may desire to embark."

"Applications for passage must also be supported by Commanding Officers' certificates to the effect that applicants are either proceeding to the meeting on duty or as *bona fide* competitors."

9. Officers Commanding Corps should submit their payment requisition for ammunition required for practice so as to reach the Ordnance Depot, Poona, not later than the 1st September, in order that the sanction of the Inspector-General of Ordnance be obtained prior to arrival of parties from their Regiments. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in command of parties should be furnished before leaving their Regiments with delivery and receipt vouchers in duplicate duly completed (with the exception of column "Total," which may be in pencil) for the return of boxes, ammunition, S. A. rifle, I. P. "Mark II., and cases, cartridge, empty, M. H., or Snider ball" as the case may be.

10. It is to be understood that it is not compulsory on the part of Officers Commanding Corps or Batteries to send the whole, or even any portion, of the teams allowed to proceed to the Rifle Meeting should they deem it inexpedient to do so. Men desirous of competing should be encouraged and assisted; but no man should be detailed as if it were a duty.

SIR JOHN GORST AND HYDERABAD.

THE *Pioneer* has some severe things to say about Sir John Gorst's relations with Hyderabad. Commenting upon the proceedings of the Deccan Mining Committee, it says:—

The apparent escape of Sir John Gorst from the pillory that had been prepared for him must be regretted, even by those who have no natural taste for throwing dirt. We regard the possession of such a post as Under-Secretary of State by an official of this stamp as an affront to India. The particulars of Sir John Gorst's expedition to Hyderabad, as professional adviser to the Peshkar, in a case in which his extravagantly paid professional services could not, as he must have been well aware, be of the slightest use to his clients, are notorious. Equally notorious is the name of Mr. Tom Palmer, his jackal then and his intimate now. Mr. Palmer's career in the North-West Provinces was not altogether creditable. Of his operations in Hyderabad less certainly is known to us. For some years, we believe, he received a handsome salary as the late Sir Salar Jung's wire-puller at home, on the pretence of his influence among Cabinet Ministers, and people of the sort. It was during this time that Mr. Palmer imagined the bold device of heading his letters from Windsor Castle in token of the splendour of the circles in which he moved. He was subsequently dropped by the Minister. That Mr. Palmer had contrived, by methods best known to himself, to cultivate connection with certain of the lower strata of members of Parliament is pretty generally credited; that he eventually ingratiated himself with Sir John (then Mr.) Gorst is no mere matter of conjecture.

Our latest private letters from Home discuss in scornful terms the open alliance between her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India and this questionable adventurer. We hear first of Mr. Palmer calling upon the Hyderabad delegate, now in England, and the Nawab refusing to see him. But there is a reception at the Foreign Office, when Sir John, meeting the Nawab in the crowd, asks him if he has seen "his friend Tom Palmer." Need it be added that the barrier which the discreet representative of the Hyderabad State had judiciously raised was at once removed? Later on, and through Mr. Palmer's amiable intervention, Sir John calls upon another Hyderabad official, of whom he had previously expressed himself unfavourably. And as the scene for the moment closes, we are told of a little dinner given by Mr. Palmer, at which Sir John Gorst and the Hyderabad delegate are the guests. We by no means blame Mr. Palmer for his enterprise and success in the particular line of business in which he has engaged: but we hold very decided opinions about the conduct of some of those with whom he deals. It is absolutely painful to speculate upon what must be the thoughts and opinions of educated and observant native gentlemen when they see a man whom the king delighteth to honour, so unbecomingly associated. But more important than all perhaps, is the obvious reflection that this mysterious anxiety to establish a close undertaking between Sir John Gorst, Mr. Palmer and the Nawab cannot really advance the true interests of those whom hitherto the delegate has served so well.

MR. HUDSON AND MISS MAVEN.

THE Australian papers contain an account of a suit instituted by Amelia Salter, better known as Ada Maven, a member of Hudson's Surprise Party, against Thomas Hudson, the proprietor, for £200, being the balance of wages alleged to be due to her. Hudson, who was married on May 20th to Miss May Habgood, was arrested at Serviceton and taken to Adelaide at the instance of the plaintiff on Wednesday, June 6th. The defendant in his evidence denied having kissed the plaintiff when he saw her that morning, and said he had forgotten what he said to her. The plaintiff, who was considerably affected in giving evidence, stated that she had been in the defendant's employ as a vocalist for ten years. She was at first paid £3·10 per week, then £4·10, and during the last two years £5 a week. Her salary had been paid irregularly, and over £200 was due to her. The defendant had frequently told her that he was unable to pay her salary, and he promised to marry her. She went to Melbourne recently in the belief that he was going to fulfil his promise. When she saw Hudson in the room by himself he kissed her, and asked her not to go on with the case. She said, "Very well, dear." The plaintiff here burst into tears. On regaining her composure, she emphatically said that she was anxious to proceed with the case. She reiterated her statement with the provison "unless Hudson wants to settle it out of court." She further said that she was glad she had had the defendant arrested. She then wept. When she received the last money paid to her (£1), she did not see written in a book "Received from Hudson salary in full to date." She did not accept £1 for her salary in full. She would not have brought this action if he had not married, as it would be all one if they were married. She had travelled through England, China, India, and Australia with Hudon's Surprise Party. At the suggestion of the Magistrate, as the defendant was willing to submit himself to the jurisdiction of the court, the case was adjourned.

THE MUTINY ON THE CHILDWALL.

THE China mail brings futher particulars of the proceedings against the crew of the Childwall, which left Bombay in April last.

The hearing was resumed at the Hongkong Magistracy on the 21st ult. by Mr. Sercombe Smith. The examination of Mr. Littler, Chief Officer of the Childwall, was continued by Mr. Wilson.

Witness said:—When the men came aft and demanded to know what the Captain was going to do with the ship, the Captain said he had nothing to say to them. Several of them then began to abuse me. Buck called me 'a black muzzled son of a b—h,' and he and Balson and McMurty wanted me to come down while they 'took it out of me.' After this the men did no duty. The Captain, second mate, carpenter, boatswain, an apprentice and myself worked the ship. We divided ourselves into two watches. On the 17th May we had squally weather and had some difficulty in managing the ship, but got no assistance from the crew, although some of them were standing looking on. It was on the evening of the 16th that we made up our minds to run for Manila. On the evening of the 18th the prisoner Sharkey returned to his duty, and on the 19th all hands came aft at 8 p.m., and wanted to know then whether the Captain was going to Hongkong or to proceed on the voyage. To the best of my belief the Captain again told them he had nothing to say to them, and I think Brennan replied that they were going to turn to again. The Captain said "Very well." The men then resumed duty. The entries in the official log from the 15th to the 19th were not read over to the men in the usual way. The Captain was afraid of violence from the crew, and thought it better to wait till he had protection. I agreed with him in that conclusion. The Captain explained to the Consul at Manila in presence of the crew that he was afraid to read them over before because of his dread of violence on the part of the men. Brennan and Bullock again refused duty on the 26th May at 9 a.m. Bullock said to me he had worked nine months for nothing, and he was not going to do any more. He had been paid the greater portion of his wages. On the 23rd five hands went ashore to see the Consul, and on the 25th the remainder of the crew went. Rumbeck returned about three o'clock slightly inebriated. He came aft on the poop and said to me 'You soon of a w——, I'll have your life before we get to Frisco.' He was led off the poop by Mortimer, on getting to the main deck he went down on his knees and said he was a Russian and a member of the Greek Church, and he swore by St. Somebody he would have my life if God spared him. At 4 p.m., on the 29th, Sherman came aft and reported the forepeak full of water. I asked him how he found it out. He replied that he had been in the forecastle and heard the water washing about. On walking forward with me he asked 'Don't you think it was done by the surveyors in tap

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

NOTHING is so cheap as our KIOTO TEA SET of 27 pieces for Rs. 6-14 only. No Family should be without it, as it is the cheapest and neatest yet offered in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COOKING STOVES.—The largest Depot in India, with designs of every Description.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., Fort, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES.—At Prices to Suit the Million. Constant shipments received.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES.—Send for Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of each.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., Fort, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES.—Purchase on the Hire System or Liberal Discount for Cash to Householders.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD., Bombay.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 23 Art Designs to order. Photos painted. Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kastaline, Crayonium, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush frames. Photographs, a superior assortment of paintings to select from. Lessons by letter to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s, Byculla, or Mrs. W. H. McCann "Balleue House," Mazagon.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—The Proprietors beg to inform the Public that their Rooms (in separate apartments) are now available to the Residents and visitors to this port, and especially to those going to England, the Dock's being in the proximity. The building has been recently erected for an Hotel fitted with gas throughout. Rooms 18 by 13 lofty and airy, with Sea Breeze, and a Drawing-Room, with a fine view of Shipping and Harbour. Rate, Rs 3 per diem. Separate arrangements with those who stay by the month. Tram Car passes the door.

WANTED, a good HORSE for saddle and harness.—Apply "MANAGER," Star of India Mills, Ld., Parel.

WANTED SITUATION up-country, by a young Parsee Undergraduate of a respectable family, possessing a sound knowledge of English.—Inquire "B. R. L.," this paper.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO LET, large and commodious GODOWN, No. 82, Tamarind Lane, below Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co. For rent, &c., apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATLIWALLA, No. 1, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1-8-each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, situated in a most convenient locality, being close to the Government and Mercantile Offices and the Docks.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

A FINE BUFFALO, in splendid condition, in Calf, and with male calf 7 months old. Buffalo giving 7 pounds milk, and will give 24 pounds in November, Rs. 100.

A VICTORIA and a BAY STUDBRED HORSE, about 14-3, very quiet and powerful, with harness. The TURN-OUT, Rs. 750.

A C.-B. G. PONEY, about 13-3, a well known polo and pig-sticking poney. Jumps beautifully ; will go in harness, Rs. 250.

AS the owner of the above Buffalo, Victoria, Horse, and Poney is going home, he will let the lot go for Rs. 1,000.—Apply "TOT," office of this paper.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage 1 anna.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a splendid rigged YACHT. Fast "FOMALHAUT" ... complete.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per pair.—MISS TAYLOR'S, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

MONTE CARLO LOTTERIES warranted from ... Paris and Pont Sorlieu PEARCE ...

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of ... Bombay ... Re. 1 ; postage, 1 annas

SIN ... FOR CASH 5, Carey ... SEWING MACHINES.

DE ... & Co., Churchill, No. 6, ... for Sale or Hire. Inspection respect...

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs. J. NISUBERG, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it ; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1 ; postage free.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4 ; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. —8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; Postage, 1 annas.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample Tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14 ; Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

...LEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and ...BAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photo- ... Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5 ; ...ns.

...RY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY ... CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, ... old Whiskey may be had from ...Us & Co., Bombay.

...SIATIC TURKEY, from ... BOSPHORUS ; by GRATTAN ...d illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in ...ound, Rs. 6 ; postage, 6 annas.

...O WARES, a choice and ...rom one of the best manufac... Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet ...c., &c.—MORENAS & Co,

...AW. Being a selection ...S from the BOMBAY HIGH ...done in VERSE after the manne... other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE. ... ; postage, anna 1.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT. —A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration ; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT.
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.
Price, 1 Re ; postage, 2 Annas.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(n pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.
THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.
We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.
Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
OSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes :—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co, ranch Establishment, East Street, Poona

Hunyadi János.
"THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS."
Baron LIEBIG.
"Mild, certain, and most valuable."
Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
"The most certain and comfortable Purgative in cases of Constipation and Sluggish Liver or Piles."
Inspector-General MACPHERSON, M.D.
"Unrivalled as a customary aperient."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
"Invariably and promptly successful."
Professor VIRCHOW, Berlin.
Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.
Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO, Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Heathfield, 1,398 tons, Commander C. McFee, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Patna, 1,148 tons, Commander F. Icely, sailed yesterday, for Coast Ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The steam-ship Peveril, 1,974 tons, Commander A. Burgess, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff (24 June), with a cargo of 3,522 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chanda, 1,305 tons, Commander J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast Ports and Calcutta (29 June), with a general cargo and Rev and Mrs. and Miss Stothert as passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2149	Worcester	A	P. & O. Co.
" Asia	2322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Shelley	1302	J. Davison	E	Ratanji Bomanji & Co.
" Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	G. Noel	K	V. Abraham & Co.
S.S. Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	L	M. Mackenzie.
" Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Heathfield	1398	E. McFee	P	R. Brothers.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Kt. of St. John	2286	Bevis	3	K. Nixon & Co.
" Manilla	2563	G. B. Gavino	6	F. Bazoni, Esq.
" Mocoa	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" St. Regulus	2081	J. Henry	11	K. Nixon & Co.
" Sultan	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Cardiff, June 24.
	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, June 21.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Patna (s)	Icely	Coast Ports and Calcutta.
	Heathfield (s)	McFee	Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
16 C. Matheson s ... Watson ... Liverpool, June 7.
Japan s ... Gardner ... Hongkong, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July 16.—Steamer Shahjehan. Ships Sutherlandshire, Dundee, Columba and Westgate and Schooner Anita.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
18 Clan Macintosh s ... Calcutta.
Dacca s ... London.

July. DEPARTURE.
17 Rajpootana s ... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s,—100 cwt cotton seed, R. J. Mody and Co ; 25 bales cotton, Mudoobhay Ludha ; 30 bales cotton, A. Sabapathy Moodaliar and Co ; 31 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 70 bales wool, J. Khimjee ; 250 bales wool, Toolsidas, 17,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

Clan Macdonald s,—960 cwt linseed cake, Grade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s,—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co ; 45 cwt gum, N Mowji ; 80 cwt gum, M Ludha ; 51 cwt. gum, S. Runchordas, 21 cwt gum, B. Bhimji and Co ; 18 bales skins, C. S. Momed and Co ; 160 cwt gum, N Mawji ; 60 cwt gum, G Sojpal, 15 cwt gum, N Mowji ; 70 cwt gum, D Khimji, 62 cwt gum, A Khimji, 26 bales skins, H. E. Good Mahomed, 23 bales skins and hides, S Mooloobhoy and Co ; 18 bales skins, H. T. H. Gunny, 52 bales cotton, Robertson Bros.

Huzara s—15 cwts footwear, D Chuttoo ; 50 tons teak squares, Wallace and Co ; 27 cwts gum, S Esoofbhoy ; 16 bales hides, F M Dadni ; 9,500 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR MALTA.

Sutlej s,—30 cwt pepper, N. J. Chhatre.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—4,400 cwts wheat, 3,500 cwts and castorseed, Ralli Bros.

St Regulus s—750 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, G Motee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sultan s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Bhashkeek and Co ; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 9,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—201 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Manilla s—200 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Aston Hall s—1,800 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.
Shelley s—4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—2,500 cwts myrabollams, J Veeram ; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, J Essai ; 4,000 cwt myrabollams, 4,000 cwts wheat, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 7,000 cwts myrabollams and 17,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goalpura s—100 bales cotton, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 19.

Painter, Lieut, Bombay, R E, from leave, from Poona.

JULY 20.

Richards, Lt-Col, Bengal, on half pay, from Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 21st July, 1888.

1. True extract from G. O. C. is published for information :—

No. 287.—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps,—Captain G. Lund, in India, from 1st July to 31st October, 1888, on private affairs. Lieut Sharp will take over charge of the Company during the absence of Captain Lund.

2. The Colaba Range is not available for shooting this evening.

3. No. 2536 Vol. J. W. Rice having rejoined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted at D. Company.

4. The S. I. R. A. Competition will take place at Colaba, on Wednesday next, at 3-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 19th July, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·703
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	70·4
Relative humidity of Air	*811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	513
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total for during month	19·24
Year	37·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th inst.	0·15

* From midnight to midnight.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

CONSOLS were unchanged at 99¾ in London yesterday ; Silver, also, at Reuter's and the private quotation of 42 1-16d. per oz. was unaltered ; but Rupee Securities, in both denominations, were ¼ per cent. lower, at £67 and £70, respectively, Indian Sterling Loan at 106¼, and Rentes in Paris at 106¾, show no change.

At 39 per cent. of the liabilities, the Reserve of the Bank of England had increased by one per cent. during the past week, according to the statement issued yesterday. The Bank rate of Discount remained at 2½ per cent. ; but in the open market the rate for short London Bills was ½ per cent. higher, at 1¼ per cent. ; while that for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper was unaltered at 2 per cent.

The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £170,000 to this Port, and £80,000 to Calcutta, all Silver.

Wheat and Oil Seeds come unchanged ; but there seems to be something wrong about the quotations for Coffee, which are 1s. 6d. lower for Mid-Plantation and 1s. for Mysore, though the market is called firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was still quiet yesterday, but more activity is indicated by the day's sales, which summed up 10,000 bales ; spot prices were still unchanged, and American Arrivals were unaltered for October-December deliveries, but 1-64d. lower in all other positions. Manchester had been firm.

There was an advance of ⅛ cent. in the spot price in New York yesterday at 10 11-16 cents ; but September Futures were virtually unaltered, being quoted one point lower at 9·78 cents.

A return of demand from spinners has been experienced in our local market to-day, and some 2,300 bales of stuff in godown are reported to have changed hands in a steady market with prices well maintained. Dhulia has been most in favour, and has been taken to the extent of some 800 bales, at Rs. 187. About 500 bales of Ginned Bengal found buyers at Rs. 193-94 ; and rather less Wadwan at Rs. 200-6 ; the other principal purchases having been of Khangaum, at Rs 211 ; Ginned Khangaum at Rs. 215 ; Nuggur, at Rs. 215 ; and Damargaum, at Rs. 208 per candy. European shippers are reported to have taken several hundred bales of Bombay-pressed "Good" Dhollera, with Liverpool guarantee, yesterday, at Rs. 193, and "Fully Good" with same stipulation, at Rs. 207. Quotations for contracts in Cotton of the next crop have been put up a little in some cases, "Good" Bengals, for instance, are now quoted at Rs. 166, and we hear of bargains between dealers to-day at Rs. 165½ for January delivery, "Good" Broach, for March, is called Rs. 226½-7, and has been done in the same quarter, at Rs. 226½, "Good" Bhownuggur, for May is still quoted at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet to-day, and only a moderate business has been reported ; but we make no change in our last quotations.

SEEDS have been in brisk demand, and considerable transactions are reported both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*. The former has advanced half an anna per cwt., and Yellow descriptions of the latter are rather higher, the market having closed firm at our quotations, say :—

Linseed	Rs. 6- 5-0 to Rs. 6- 6-6 p.cwt	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-11-6	"
" Cawnpore	" 6- 5-6 to " 6- 6-6	"
" Red do.	" 5-12-6 to " 5-13-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	888 bales.
Wheat	28,116 cwts.
Linseed	8,650 "
Rapeseed	2,482 "
Groundnuts	911 "

FREIGHTS are dull, with rates for ready business quoted as before, and no fresh transactions of importance have transpired.

EXCHANGE opened steadier this morning at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 3 months' sight Sterling Credits also and Francs at last evening's closing quotations ; and later on 1s. 4 3-32d. for Telegraphic was available for ready and forward, but there has been little or no demand for private remittance. At 1s. 4 7-32d for Sterling, and 1·71¼ for 3 months' sight Franc Bills we have heard of nothing offering, and the temporary firmness in Bank Paper may again be attributed to tighter money. Some private Telegraphic and Demand have been sold to Banks at 1s. 4⅛d., but could probably not have been repeated afterwards. We call the market steady at closing at :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak at opening this morning, a decline of ¼ per cent. on yesterday's closing rates having been quoted for Fours for Money and Account. Thereafter the market fluctuated slightly, and at one time 100 3-16 was quoted for the 30th instant ; but at closing the rate was 100¼, both ready and forward, a fair amount of business having been done for the next account, but little, otherwise 4½ per cent. Paper has been quoted at 105 all day.

SHARES.—There has been a rather dull feeling apparent with regard to Mill scrip to-day, and we have to put down our quotations on this line in several cases. Lucknundas Khimjee Mill shares have declined Rs. 10 ; David, Khatao Mucoonji, Oriental, and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each ; and Queen Rs. 2½. Morarji Gokuldas, however, have advanced Rs. 10 ; and Mahalukshmi are Rs. 5 higher. Royal Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10 ; but Bapty Flour are Rs. 2½ lower. Ahmunar Manufacturing are Rs. 5 higher ; Mofussil Press are down Rs. 5. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	870
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	87,320	$135		5 per	135
		25)			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,179
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	4,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2 085

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,200	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Karachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	220	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 10	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	175
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	380
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	Rs. 10	110
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25			265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	90	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	800	500	Rs. 40	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manekji Mauji Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,650	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	9,120	400	400	Rs. 0	115
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	900	900	Rs. 6	535
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press	80	500	100	Rs. 3	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	60	533	500	Rs. 10	440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	460
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,325
Sassoon Press Co.	787	500	500	2	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	6·0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld., (Bellary)	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	} 10 / 7 p.ct.	175 / 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	52		185	Nil.	53
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mills	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	91	1,000	1,000	..	75xcm
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25	100	10	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 133	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33⅓	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	98
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	90	10	Rs. 10	65
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	8½	8
KurraucheeLighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	..	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	378
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	20	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	150
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	150	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	200	1,000	2	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	45
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soondy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1	9 p.c.	91
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	...	...	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,245
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	all	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Bassein Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,200		All		90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BERGER—At London, H Berger, of Calcutta. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BINNING—July 14, at Hillside, Gorey, Jersey, the wife of J Binning, of a son.
DAINTITH—June 24, at Naini Tal, the wife of Conductor E Daintith, M W D, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

THE report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association for 1887-8, which has just reached us, comes in time to enable the public to estimate the precise nature of the "concord with Belial," which has been established by changing its name to that of the Army Temperance Association, and by some other changes which widen its organization and the sphere of its labours. The person chiefly responsible for this concordat seems to be no less prominent a figure than the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India—the last man, we should have supposed, knowingly to hand the army over to the Spirit of Evil. Early in the year Sir Frederick Roberts made a speech at Meerut which most people regarded as about the most effective temperance lecture that had been heard in India for many a long day. The strictly didactic part of the Commander-in-Chief's address was so splendidly impressive that we should imagine it will never be forgotten by any soldier who heard it. Temperance, cleanliness of life and conversation, self-respect, and professional honour, seldom had so robust a championship as that which Sir Frederick Roberts gave them when he endeavoured to set forth reasons for giving a new direction to the energies of a society which had already done so much good for the soldier in India. "Rich in saving common sense" the Commander-in-Chief's exhortations certainly were, and it is a pity that some intemperate advocates of temperance have found in that fact an occasion for condemning the new departure which the Meerut speech has been the means of bringing about in this good work. His idea was in the first place to secure unity of organization in temperance enterprizes in the army. If justice is to be done to the work it must be put upon a regimental basis. Two, three, and in some stations four separate temperance agencies are at work—worthy expressions of the zeal and devotion of one or the other religious denominations, who are exerting themselves for the soldier's good. There are advantages in this division of labour, which, for one thing, ensures that the sanctions and impulses of religion are employed to emphasize the prudential calls to temperance and self-restraint. But there are advantages also in unity, and these, it is believed, have been secured without changing the religious character of the work. "*Dieu le veut*" is a clarion sound as effective in the temperance crusade as it was in the crusade of Peter the Hermit,

TELEGRAMS.

THE ARREST OF MR. CRAWFORD

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20, NIGHT.

The only important arrest which has been made in connection with the suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford is that of Hanmantrao Raghuvendrao, Jaghirdar of Balkundi, who has been in the custody of the police since Monday last. He was, it appears, arrested on that day on a warrant which was issued by Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate of Poona, on the following information laid by Mr. Ommaney, Inspector-General of Police :—

"In the month of September of the year before last, Dajee Dhondeo Patankar, at that time head clerk, Office of the Commissioner of the Central Division, having incurred the displeasure of his superior officer, took six months' leave on medical certificate. Patankar, being anxious as to his future prospects, and having reason to believe that Hanmantrao Jaghirdar, then resident in Vithal Peit, in the city of Poona, was in a position to influence the Commissioner of the Central Division on his behalf, sought the good offices of the Jaghirdar, through Kassinath Govind, a native clerk.

"On the 13th January, 1887, Patankar was summoned by Hanmantrao and Kassinath to visit the latter. In obedience to the summons Patankar proceeded to Kassinath's house, and was there informed by him that, in consideration of a new appointment which was provided for him, he would have to pay Rs. 300. Patankar, having procured the required sum from certain money-lenders in the city of Poona, paid the amount over to Kassinath. The two men then proceeded to Hanmantrao's house where Kassinath informed Hanmantrao that Rs. 300 had been duly received by him, but Hanmantrao said that this sum was insufficient, and demanded an additional Rs. 100.

"Patankar procured a further loan of this amount from the same money-lender and paid it to Hanmantrao. The money being paid, Patankar was then informed by Hanmantrao that he had been appointed Deputy Accountant in the Office of the Collector of Khandeish.

"On these facts I charge Hanmantrao under sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Penal Code with having accepted either directly or indirectly from Patankar Rs. 400 or some share thereof as a reward for inducing the Commissioner of the Central Division, either by corrupt and illegal means, or by exercise of personal influence, to confer on Patankar the post of Deputy Accountant in the Office of the Collector of Khandeish, and since I have strong reasons to believe that Hanmantrao will not obey a summons, I have to request that a warrant may be issued under section 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code for his arrest, and that he be bound over in substantial bail."

The above information Hanmantrao, as previously stated, was arrested at eight o'clock on Monday morning last, and has continued in police custody.

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, his pleader, as I said yesterday, applied to Mr. Vidal to reduce the amount of bail, but the application was refused.

This afternoon Merwanjee Framjee appeared before Mr. Candy, the Sessions Judge of Poona, at his Court at Sungum, and appealed to him importunately to reduce the amount of bail, saying that his client was a stranger in Poona, being a permanent resident of Beejapur, as admitted in the information. He urged that half a lakh of rupees was an amount as excessive as it was unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, and that under sections 162 and 163 the Magistrate had authority only to grant a summons; but that he was misled into granting a warrant on an extraordinary statement of Mr. Ommaney that he would not obey a summons. The circumstances of the case did not justify such an excessive amount of bail, as had been fixed by Mr. Vidal, who in this matter had acted rather arbitrarily. He added that the excessive amount was rendered the more transparent when they remembered that the amount of each bail from Mr. Arthur Crawford was by the same Magistrate limited to Rs. 5,000 only.

The pleader urged pointedly that the Magistrate was wrong in granting the process on the information of Mr. Ommaney, who had no personal knowledge, but was dependent for it on a third person. He urged that the noise made by Mr. Crawford's arrest had frightened the Poona Sowcars, and that his client Hanmantrao would find it very difficult to get sureties for such excessive amounts in a place where, as he had already stated, he was a stranger.

The Sessions Judge, having taken time to consider the application during the brief mid-day adjournment, said, on re-entering the Court, that it was impossible for him to reduce the amount without notice to the Magistrate, who had fixed the same to show cause, if any, against the reduction. Such notice would therefore he made returnable for to-morrow afternoon, if that would be convenient to the Magistrate and the Government Pleader at Poona.

This was agreed upon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

DURBAN, JULY 20.

Two columns have left Etchowe by different routes to operate against Dinizulu, whose whereabouts are uncertain.

LONDON, JULY 20.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Knutsford, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said that he had received a telegram from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Natal, stating that the situation in Zululand has improved.

THE INDIA COUNCIL ACT.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, introduced a Bill to amend the India Council Act.

The Bill was read a first time.

A WHITE PASHA IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The *Times* this morning publishes a telegram stating that pilgrims, bound for Mecca, who reached Suakim from Kordofan, declare that an English Pasha with a large force has arrived in the Bah Gazelle province, and is arranging with the Darfour people to attack the Mahdi.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 19.

The Emperors of Russia and Germany met in Imperial Russian Yacht and afterwards landed Peterhof.

JULY 20.

...e greetings of the two Emperors were of a ...al character.

...h the Czar and the Emperor William con... lengthily with Count Bismarck and M. de ... respectively.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, JULY 19.

...ral Boulanger has greatly improved.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 20.

Sir Asman Jah leaves for Simla by special train to-morrow afternoon. He reaches Jubbulpore on Monday morning and Allahabad in the evening, where he will remain one hour for dinner. Aligarh will be reached on Tuesday morning, where his Excellency will remain for twelve hours as the guest of the Hon. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Umballa will be reached on Wednesday morning, and Simla probably on Thursday afternoon.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Nawab Intisar Jung, Mr. Furnivall, Colonel Ludlow, Doctor Lawrie, Messrs. Dossabhoy, Syed Rukm-uldin, Furdoonjee, Abdul Hossan, Ahmed Abdul Aziz, Captain Kurban Ali, and four paigah officials, besides servants and attendants.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with outward mails of 16th July, left here for Bombay at 7 a. m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbella, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Jumna, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 20.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. do.	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £21,300,000 ; Dec., £100,000 ; public deposits, £4,500,000 ; Dec., £600,000 ; other deposits, £27,400,000 ; Inc., £393,000 ; other securities, £19,100,000 ; unchanged notes and gold, £12,600,000 ; Inc., £100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Tabreez, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 19.

10 p.m.	81·1

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	82·6

M. JOVIS still persists in his intention of attempting a Transatlantic voyage in the monster balloon which he has planned, and which he has already christened "L'Atlantique." An aerostat measuring 336ft. in circumference, and with a capacity of 75,000 cubic-feet, will dwarf all other balloons almost as completely as the "Tour Eiffel" will dwarf all other towers. M. Jovis proposes to start from the other side and cross in one of the storms which come periodically sweeping over Europe from that quarter. An ordinary storm would not answer M. Jovis's purpose at all Nothing short of a cyclone travelling at the rate of sixty or seventy miles an hour will enable him to reach *terra firma*, as he cannot count upon the balloon maintaining the requisite bouyancy for more than some seventy-two hours or so. However, the prospect of a drop in the ocean does not frighten M. Jovis. The car will not only be made seaworthy, but it will be decked ; and, as an additional guarantee of safety, a steam-launch will be swung in the rigging of the balloon ready for use at the shortest notice.

SENHOR JOAO CARLOS ADRIAO, has been appointed Port Officer at Marmagao in succession to Senhor D. Miguel Antonio De Mello.

THE Cork correspondent of the *Times* writes :—"Mr. T. Balfour, the actor, who is playing in 'The Golden Ladder' at Cork Theatre at present, finds that his name is unpopular with the rowdies. When his trunks were handed over to the railway company at Dublin they were all right ; but when they were delivered at the Cork Theatre it was found that the straps had been cut, the handles removed, and many marks of injury were evident. The outrage was probably committed by some one who supposed the name Balfour on the trunks was in some way connected with the Chief Secretary."

THE Rev. W. S. Green, who formed one of the expedition party for the recent deep-sea explorations in the Atlantic, has sailed from Queenstown in the City of Rome, accompanied by the Rev. H. Swanzy, for New York. Their ultimate destination is British Columbia, where they are commissioned by the Royal Geographical Society to make a rough survey of the unexplored glacier regions of the Selkirk Range. The expedition will be assisted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. They are also commissioned by the Royal Dublin Society to collect information in the United States on the fish trade and fisheries, with a view to developing the home industry.

A PARIS jury has given another strange verdict. It has acquitted the journalist Eugène Habert, aged forty-seven, who shot the artist Felix Dupuis, aged fifty-five, in a duel, in the Bois de Boulogne last April. Habert attended a reception at Dupuis's house, where a young lady recited a sonnet on a picture by Dupuis. He then ridiculed both sonnet and artist in his newspaper. Being told that he had violated the laws of hospitality, and would not be again invited by M. Dupuis, he wrote another offensive article. He was challenged to a duel. He then practised pistol-shooting at a zinc figure, learned to hit it in the heart, and aimed at his adversary's heart. The four seconds were indicted as accomplices, they having shamefully neglected to attempt an arrangement, or to insist on an apology by Habert. All five were acquitted. M. Anatole de la Forge, deputy, summoned as an expert in duelling, strongly condemned the seconds for allowing the encounter to take place. Paris juries (the *Times'* correspondent remarks) have always acquitted a man who had received strong provocation ; they now acquit the man who has given the provocation.

THE speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in Parliament against the construction of a tunnel between England and France is noticed with approval by the German press. The *North German Gazette* believes the scheme to be generally and justly unpopular in England, and that Sir M. Hicks-Beach was only the mouthpiece of the bulk of the nation, as of the majority in the House of Commons, in objecting to the realization of such a project. He declared, with good ground, that "England's insular position is one of the best guarantees of peace," What he remarked on the course which French affairs are taking was also well justified. The *Berliner Tageblatt* thinks that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's picture of the present condition of France will be received by Frenchman with a sour-sweet expression of countenance. It contains, nevertheless, much truth. The *Vossische* thinks, indeed, that the declaration of the English Minister will tend to increase the ill-feeling of the French towards England. The *National*, reading "between the lines," of the speech, discovers England's extreme distrust in her military institutions, and adds that this symptom of weakness is more likely than the building of a tunnel to tempt a warlike neighbour to attack her. Eminent German military men, however, (the *Standard's* correspondent says) consider that an attempt to attack England would be sheer folly, provided she takes care to keep up her fleet and coast fortifications. They also regard the introduction of universal military service in England as unnecessary, and not adapted to the peculiar circumstances of England, which, owing to her insular position, admit of no comparison with those of Continental States.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

UNFINISHED PROBLEMS AND SOME OTHERS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 29.

WE all love ghost stories. Even the child who dares not face alone the dark corridor leading to the nursery, and who knows well the quaking fear in the depths of its own little panting heart, is the first to cry out, "Tell us a ghost story." And older people, too, enjoy their ghosts. So David Christie Murray brings back one traveller from that bourne whence until lately no one returned. And Rider Haggard lights up magic caves for us by the brilliant but expensive illumination of a mummy bonfire ; or trots out the ghosts of long buried Pharoahs and makes our blood curdle at their ancient ravings, while he searches his convenient Gladstone bag for a cigar or a shaving glass. Is this taste for the unreal or the unsolved a rebound from the extreme matter of factness of our nineteenth century bringing up ? Is it the result of having been crammed with scientific explanations of all natural phenomena that we enjoy the mysterious and unexplained ? Very likely, given too much jam, the child will turn against all things sweet, and given unlimited scientific truths, we turn from them in despite.

* * *

So, when the London Spiritualist Alliance advertised its conversazione to be held this week at St. James's Banqueting Hall, an address to be delivered by Mrs. Hardinge-Britten on the Unfinished Problems of the Universe, and tickets of admission to be obtained free of charge from Mr. B. D. Godfrey, Librarian, 16, Craven Street, I felt a longing to know a little of this converse with the spirit world, even though like a frightened child I might have bad dreams in consequence. But, dear me, there was not the least cause to make a single hair of my head stand on end. There were no spirits, bad, good or indifferent, to be seen or heard among the gay pleasant crowd in the Banqueting Hall. There was no room indeed for the shimmest of spirits to put in an appearance between the numbers of pretty women in evening dress, who occupied the chairs and couches, and the groups of interesting long-haired and bearded men who stood in all the available spaces.

* * *

As we came in, the President was introducing the lecturer to her audience, and as I looked at the great many faces turned towards the platform in intelligent interest, I said to myself there must be something in this spiritualism, something beyond a love of the mysterious unknown.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

But if there is anything to be learnt Mrs. Hardinge-Britten is not exactly my ideal of a teacher. It is true, as the librarian who kindly gave me the tickets told me, she is eloquent. She has a flow of language which, compared to most speakers, is as the falls of Niagara to the trickle of an umbrella, but it is all words that convey no sense. I listened attentively and I heard her drag in all the sciences. She flew from the firmament to the lowest strata of the earth. She sketched our rise from the atom to being jelly fish molluscs, vertebrate, and the effect of it on my mind was that I was confounded as the fishwoman was when O'Connell called her a parallelogram. She drew aside the curtain of eternity for us, but I saw nothing behind. By the way she pronounced the word "dra a a w" I should say the curtain of eternity must be a very heavy one to pull ; quite too heavy for a lady to attempt. Then she leant up against space, and she rapped with her banner excelsior against Heaven's portals, and on the whole her address was so very full of mixed metaphors ending in majestic peroration that I, not being used perhaps to such high flights of eloquence, felt quite overcome. I think, too, I could have tolerated it more if she had been more of my ideal spiritualist medium. Even the worst inanities sound nice coming from the lips of a very pretty girl. All mediums know this for a fact ; and even women own to the power of beauty in man or woman. I could have delightedly listened to Mrs. Hardinge-Britten's rodomontade if she had been a Sybil after the style of Rider Haggard's "She," tall, graceful, beautiful, with features that expressed her strong emotions. But I confess there was something ludicrous to me in the dumpy figure in black satin, trotting up and down the platform as she traversed the Eastern desert in imagination, and there was incongruity altogether in a spiritualist medium with a thoroughly healthy broad face, showing large teeth, hair draped in old-fashioned curtain style on her brows and surmounted by a huge false coronet plait, and above all in her enhancing the squatness of her figure by the addition of a dress improver. I wish I could make a picture of her as she folded her arms like a Mrs. Napoleon and strode with dignity towards the conclusion of the unfinished, as quivering with emotion, her pink satin necktie and lace collar participating in her enthusiasm, and a great sob in her fat voice, she implored of us to use our opportunities well of seeking through spiritualistic agency the conversion of the labourer at his toil, of the prisoner in his cell. She did not explain how it was to be done, and as it was the only allusion she made that I understood to any active results of spiritualism I thought it a pity, for it appears to me it would be a more useful way of spending time than in conversing through the means of raps on furniture with departed relatives who cannot care to be constantly interrupted in what they are employed on in the other world by frivolous queries from this.

* * *

After the address the lecturer undertook to answer questions on the subject, and there were a few put, to which she gave very elegant, but to me incomprehensible, answers. One man put his foot in it somehow by hinting at some doctrine of reincarnation, but he was suppressed with vehemence, and after a cordial vote of thanks to the medium lecturer, as I think she was called, the gatherings broke up into informal groups for conversation. Spiritualists at play are very much like other humans. I noticed how soon the men found out the whereabouts of the prettiest girls, and in spite of their intercourse with dead and buried sages, how trivial and commonplace was what they had got to say. A pretty woman in flowered pink brocade, who might have improved her mind by conversing every day for an hour or two with Socrates and Plato, seemed to have exhausted her vocabulary when she had said the rain was tiresome ; and a fleshly little damsel in a soft white gown owned that she was so taken up during the season that she got no time for intercourse with her spirit friends. There was one woman who would have made an ideal medium—pale, dark and handsome, with a heavy shadow of wavy black hair over her forehead and gathered in a knot low down on the back of her head—but she did not seem to have any stronger vocation for it than her neighbours. She laughed and chatted about her gloves and her dress and various trivialities, and then went her way to an adjoining room where, I believe, there were refreshments. There was some good singing during the evening and some stories told. One was a strange revelation made to a lady among the audience when she was a few years since at the seaside of the various strata and sub-strata of which that part of the coast was formed, the fauna and flora, &c., belonging to it all of which was verified by reference to the keeper of the museum, though the lady previously had had no knowledge at all on the subject. Why such a revelation should have been made to her I cannot understand. It would have been invaluable to Darwin, I daresay, or to the other scientific men who since Darwin's death have been carrying on the work in which he took so strong an interest. Mr. Romanes, for instance, would find similar revelations of great use in bringing out his work, "The Origin of the Human Faculties," the first part of which has just gone to the press, and which is one of the most difficult points to ascertain. At an "at home," on last Sunday, we had a great discussion as to when the infant mind becomes self-conscious ; and from various observations made on his own children Mr. Romanes decided that it is usually denoted by the child beginning to allude to himself as "I," which naturally varies in children according to their intelligence, but comes to most at about five years of age.

* * *

From the "origin of the human faculties" we drifted to the great writing faculty, and every one had something to say of "Robert Elsmere." Mrs. Ward is a great friend of yours, Mr. Romanes, is she not ? enquired one lady. "She is very charming," replied Mr. Romanes, but I had not told her I do not approve of her philosophy. You do not approve of her philosophy, neither do I of her religion. Nor I of her hero, nor did another of her heroine ; so, apparently, a woman may be very charming, but a poor philosopher ; and she may write well, but fail to make her characters interesting. This is what I gathered from their remarks. Not having yet had the chance of reading Robert Elsmere (for Mudie has been unkind and sent me solider things for my improvement) I could not express an opinion.

* * *

From Mrs. Ward to Wagner, on whose music there was just as much division of opinion ; as well as on the morality of his money transactions which have become public by the publication of his letters to Lizt. Then round turned the conversation to painting, and we discussed the new gallery pictures, and everyone agreed that Mr. J. J. Shannon's portrait of Mrs. Williamson is splendid. "His style is so French, you know," was the remark. That is very strange, considering that this is the first year that Mr. Shannon was in Paris. My reply was received with astonishment. It is quite true nevertheless. Mr. J. J. Shannon may paint in French, but he has learned to do so under Englishmen in England.

Mr. Frank Bramley's "Hopeless Dawn" has been purchased by the Academy, as well as Mr. Vicat Cole's "Pool of London," and it is to be hoped that this will satisfy the cravings of the young men for justice to young artists. Mr. Bramley's picture was worth buying and giving a fair price according to the terms of the Chantrey bequest "without sympathy." Vicat Cole's was also worth buying. Surely his being an academician ought not to prevent his picture being purchased at its value. Those who have to do with artists must often come to the conclusion that like women they are kittle cattle to deal with.

* * *

Would you like to learn from Longman's Magazine "How to Dress with Economy"? Mrs. Henry Reeve goes into details on men's and women's dress, and she finds out that in proportion to income both spend too much on clothes. She sums up by quoting Lord Wolsely's letter, but Lord Wolsely has been quenched by a reference to his epaulets, and is not likely to revive again on the subject.

* * *

Mrs. Alfred Hunt, wife of the water-colour artist contributes a pretty little story to the Magazine "Bamborough Sands," in which the pretty girls seem to manage to get their own way. Mrs. Hunt judges probably from her own pretty daughters, whose charms no one but the greatest boor could resist.

* * *

Rastignac in *l'Illustration* comments upon a report of a murder, which was incomplete in detail, because, as the journalist said, it was not committed in time. It appears that crimes must not be committed at a late or inconvenient hour (when the reporter is at dinner) if their authors do not wish the publication of the details to be postponed till next day. There are not many people like Loisillon of *l'Immortel* who do everything, even die at the right time, and so the mighty press, the great lever of the world to-day, is often unpleasantly dependent on forces outside its own skill ; and has often humbly to adapt its movements to their capricious workings.

* * *

If the events of London life would only begin at a convenient hour of the morning and finish in order and completeness at midnight, no tantalizing "left sitting" would stare at one from the end of an exciting report. If the week's work would only round itself into the perfect serpent-like circle with head and tail meeting methodically before the outgoing mail on Friday, one could rest thankfully—but not even those misguided Thanet folk will get their election done in time, and so the Indian mail must go while we still are on the tiptoe of excitement and expectation.

AN UNEXECUTED ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

THE following correspondence has been forwarded to us :—

11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June, 1888.

To J. NUGENT, Esq., C. S., Chief Secretary to Government, Poona.

SIR,—I beg respectfully to forward to you a copy of the notice placed at the Inspection house by the Acting Commissioner of Police for the information of the European prostitutes, from which you will find that it is left to their option to remove themselves from their present objectionable quarters.

The notices served on these women on the 17th March, 1887, by the Commissioner of Police (copy herewith) were compulsory. They were required to quit Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, and I submit that unless similar notices are issued by the Commissioner of Police requiring the women to move from their present quarters, the nuisance will not be abated.

As the C. D. Act is shortly to be suspended, I pray that you will direct the Commissioner of Police to move in the matter forthwith.

I further beg to say that irrespective of the Contagious Diseases Act, the Police Commissioner has the power under section 14 of Act 48 of 1860 to compel the women in question to leave their present objectionable quarters and to go to Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street. And it is the more incumbent on the Commissioner of Police to do so, as it was he who compelled the women to leave the street in question and take up quarters in other respectable localities.

I beg to observe with deference to the Police, that they have not acted up to the orders of Government in the matter, and their nominal compliance will not certainly have the effect of remedying the nuisance which was the object Government, I believe, had in view when they passed their orders.—Yours, &c.

B. FEROZSHAW.

No. 2512 of 1888.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 20th July, 1888.

MEMORANDUM.

In reply to his letter, dated the 14th ultimo, Mr. B. Ferozshaw is informed that as Act XIV of 1868 has ceased to be in operation in Bombay from the 1st inst., the Commissioner of Police has now no power to segregate prostitutes in any particular street or part of the city by proceeding under section 20 of that Act.

All that the Commissioner can now do is to prohibit, under section 14 of Act XLVIII of 1860, the use as brothels of the houses which have been occupied for this purpose in other parts of the city since the removal of the prostitutes from Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street with a view to gradually bring them back to their old quarters. The Commissioner of Police has been informed to this effect.

I have, &c.,
J. D. ATKINS,
Under-Secretary to Government.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 21.—Cricket : Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu C. C.
„ 23—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
„ 25.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Cricket : Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
Cricket : Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
„ 30.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Departure of M. S. Siam.
Aug. 2.—Annual Meeting, Bank of Bombay.
„ 7.—Poona Sky Races.
Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 11.—Cricket : Poona *vs.* Bombay, at Poona.
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Poona Fancy Bazaar.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
„ 15.—Poona Fancy Bazaar.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
„ 20.—Poona Annual Regatta.
„ 21.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
Poona Annual Regatta.
„ 22.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 29.—Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 6.—Flower Show, Poona.
„ 10.—Cricket : North *vs.* South, at Poona.
„ 11.—Cricket : North *vs.* South, at Poona.
„ 12.—Cricket : North *vs.* South, at Poona.
„ 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeeting.
„ 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.

THE case of Skinner *v.* Skinner and Hooper was heard before Mr. Justice Butt and a common jury in the Divorce Court on the 23rd ult. The husband sued for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. He also asked for damages Petitioner, who is a timber and general merchant, carrying on business in East India Dock-road, Limehouse, was married to the respondent, then a widow with one child, on May 19, 1873, at the parish church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark. After the marriage he lived with his wife on the happiest possible terms until they made the acquaintance of the co-respondent Hodgson in March, 1887. At that time the petitioner bought the hull of a stranded vessel lying on the sands at Honfleur, and he employed Hodgson as foreman of the workmen who were engaged to break her up. In May following the respondent, accompanied by her son, went to Honfleur for the benefit of her health. She returned from Honfleur in June, and when she returned she made a full confession to her husband that Hodgson had drugged her and taken advantage of her, and that she had misconducted herself with him. The petitioner was called, and detailed the circumstances. The son of the respondent, who stayed at the hotel with his mother spoke to having seen undue familiarities with his mother and Hodgson, of which he informed his step-father. The wife's confession was also put in evidence. The jury gave a verdict for the petitioner with damages against Hodgson (the co-respondent) to the amount of £500. Mr. Justice Butt pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs, and ordered the damages to be paid to the petitioner within fourteen days.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

I AM a silent man and envy considerably those who have the gift of fluent conversation. Therefore the publication of a volume on the art of conversation by a professor, who, as an Irishman, may be presumed with a large amount of probability to be a good talker, inspired me with hopes of remedying my defects. So I got hold of the book with the least possible delay, and finding it dedicated to "My Silent Friends," felt confident that it was just the very book for me. Bacon thought that by his art of induction the stupid man would be able to argue as well as a clever man, just as an ordinary man with compasses can describe as perfect a circle as the most dexterous draughtsman. It could hardly be expected that Professor Mahaffy's book should effect in the art of conversation what Bacon failed to do in logic; but, nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that a man who is at once a good talker and a clear thinker might give some useful rules to bring out the latent conversational powers of the naturally silent man. Such rules are not needed by the small minority of good talkers who intuitively say the right thing. But everywhere there are a large number of persons who either talk badly or are so tacifurn that they may be almost said not to talk at all. This is especially the case in India. It must be confessed that in Anglo-Indian society the ordinary level of conversation is at a low ebb. How few of us remember that the person who talks about himself while we want to talk about ourselves is a bore. Most of us are so full of our own grievances and blighted prospects that we care to speak of nothing else. And if we do speak of something else it is probably to speak a little about other people's grievances in order to bribe them to listen to our own. Thus it is that the Anglo-Indian's conversation so continually revolves round such dry, unenlivening, unintellectual topics as officeknongs, *puggar*, *pucka* appointments, promotion, &c., words which recur as frequently in our converse as *pukka* and *ruputee* in the wranglings of poor natives. At dinner parties we are generally too jaded after a long day's work to say much to amuse our fair partners, and when the ladies have retired the principal topic is what is suggested by the advent of the cigars—the comparative merits of various kinds of tobacco, and the proportion between smokers and non-smokers in the country. It is, however, not only in Anglo-India that conversation is in need of improvement, but all over the world. The Irish professor's book supplies such a very obvious want, that it is a wonder that no one ever before took it into his head to write a treatise on the art of conversation. Perhaps the reason was that it was supposed to be useless to formulate rules on the subject. It may have been thought that, just as no one ever made himself a great poet by reading Aristotle's treatise on the art of poetry, so books on the art of conversation could never enable a silent man to transform himself into what Miss Austen ventures to call a conversible person. But to this it may be answered that if we put genius out of the question, even the much maligned art of poetry must have had a considerable good effect in saving second-rate poets from errors of taste which they would otherwise commit. The art of conversation ought to have the same good influence over indifferent talkers, and has a far wider promise of usefulness than the art of poetry, inasmuch as we all talk every day of our lives, while only a few of us try to write poetry. Therefore let us open Mr. Mahaffy's book with interest, and take to heart such of his hints as seem likely to make us more agreeable or less disagreeable members of society.

The book is interesting to read, but on the whole not quite satisfactory on its practical side. Very many of the directions given are too general to be easily applied to particular needs. In some cases it is impossible to agree with the author's views. The great cause of silence in society is shyness. Professor Mahaffy, though he urges us to try and be sympathetic, seems himself to be utterly unable to sympathise with such a proper object of compassion as a shy man. Perhaps it is from his irish blood that he seems scarcely to believe in the possibility of unaffected shyness. Thus he declares that shyness is "often nothing better than vanity which fears the results of conversation, which desires to be well thought of, and which, from mistrust of itself, puts on the garb of modesty. If shyness really arises from this cause, it is a grave moral fault. But in any case it is socially a crime." Such being his idea it is no wonder that he ventures on the extravagant assertion that no one could be found who would exchange "shyness as a permanent quality for perfect ease, or assurance, or total absence of nervousness, or whatever else the opposite goodness may be called." It is of little avail for Professor Mahaffy to dedicate his book to the silent when he thus traduces the shy. For of four silent men three will be shy and will feel hurt at the misconstruction put upon the defect that they really lament and are said by their instructor to glory in. Therefore, as a shy man myself, I can't help feeling gratified at the annoying trick that a silent and presumably shy colonel once unawares played on the learned professor, thereby avenging by anticipation this invective against shyness. It is a good story, and although Professor Mahaffy unnecessarily apologises for introducing it into his solemn pages, I have no scruples in introducing it here. "In a country house where I was staying, the host had invited the Colonel commanding a neighbouring depot and his wife to dinner, and the conversation was flagging seriously. Some mention of New Zealand in that day's papers suggested it as a topic, upon which a couple of us brought out all we knew about New Zealand, then savages generally, and so restored the fortunes of the evening. The Colonel and his wife sat silent. When they were gone, we said to the host that we thought it very hard work to entertain people who would not say anything to anybody. He replied that they had said something as they got into their carriage. What was it? The Colonel observed that it was very impertinent of people to talk about countries they had never seen, especially in presence of a man like himself, who had not only lived for years in New Zealand, but had written a book about it! This was the thanks we got." If the professor, who may be presumed to be one of the "couple of us," had left shy men alone, he would have deserved sympathy, but as it is, we are rather inclined to rejoice at the Colonel's otherwise unpardonable rudeness.

But let us try and get over the professor's injurious reflections on the nature of shyness, and impartially weigh the worth of his reflections and precepts. They are, as was said above, rather too general to be generally useful. We are told that among the subjective conditions of good conversation are a sweet tone of voice, absence of local accent, absence of tricks and catchwords, knowledge general or special, quickness, modesty, simplicity, unselfishness, sympathy, and tact. All the advantage that conversation derives from the fulfilment of these conditions is explained at length, but we are not told how to attain them. Perhaps, indeed, to teach us how to be simple, quick, full of sympathy, and tact would partly be beyond the scope of a book on conversation, and partly quite unteachable. That being the case, the chief points a conversational book should teach us are what to say and when to say it. Here in India, for instance, we should like to know what to say to a native gentleman, a subaltern, a general, a judge, a member of council, whether we are at a ball, a *burrakhana*, a *nautch*, or a tiffin party. A few such definite instructions are given in Professor Mahaffy's book, but he seems on the whole to regard it as slippery ground not to be rashly ventured upon. However, he gives us some scraps of good advice on the subject. We are recommended to keep ourselves in practice by talking at our domestic meals instead of silently reading the paper. Personages of exalted position are taught how best to perform the difficult task of flitting round a room, speaking to everybody for a few minutes, saying appropriate things to each, and breaking off the conversation gracefully. But, as few of us can expect to be governors or governors' wives, such hints, though interesting, are not practically very useful. Ladies are advised to enlarge the sphere of their conversation by studying politics, and gentlemen are reminded that ladies are gratified by being consulted on questions of social difficulty. We are also told what to talk about to the very young, and how to draw out the old world experiences of the old. Mothers are reminded that they may talk too much about their children, and hosts and hostesses are warned against quenching the wit of their humourist by urging him prematurely to say something funny. All this is good and to the point. Most of it, no doubt, we knew before, but it is often necessary to remind people of what is tolerably obvious.

But although he gives a fair number of practical hints, Professor Mahaffy certainly does not give enough attention to preparation beforehand as a means of improving one's conversation. At one place he ridicules the idea of refreshing one's wit by notes taken down beforehand. "I have known," he writes, "of a college Don having a note-book of wit in his pocket and peeping at it under the table to refresh his memory. This was regarded as far the best joke about him, and the laughter before he spoke was always greater than when he had sped his shaft." Yet the Don was on the right track. His only deficiency was that he wanted the *omnia ars celare artem*. If he had only managed always to keep his notes out of sight, he would have improved his conversation, and not subjected himself to any ridicule. Orators of great genius speak impromptu, ordinary public speakers write out their speeches or at least jot down the heads of their discourse. Is there any reason why the same precautions should not be taken by anyone who, through shyness or any other cause, knows that he is likely to find himself on the spur of the moment incapable of introducing a topic of conversation. Many a man finds himself at a morning call or dinner party longing to start some topic of conversation, and unable for the life of him to think of anything suitable to say. If such a person had taken the trouble to impress on his memory, or, if he distrusts his memory, to write on the cuffs of his shirt half a dozen good topics of conversation, he would not have been reduced to such straits. Therefore, if he neglects such precautions, he is in the illogical position of desiring the end and neglecting to use the means through mere laziness. Our professor of the art of conversation goes a step in this right direction when he advises a man to aid his memory by having things written down which would else escape and be lost, and saying that a man ought to keep some record of the happy trifles he hears up

A JUBILEE PILOT ROLL.

A DOCUMENT of a perfectly unique kind has just been presented to her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle.

So many memorials of last year's Jubilee, says the *Daily News*, have been at various times started, loyally taken up, and carried to a successful finish, that novelty in a matter of this sort is certainly a recommendation. It occurred to a number of the harbour-masters and pilots of the United Kingdom that an address to the Queen, setting forth their readiness to do and dare in their country's service, would be both appropriate and acceptable. Yesterday saw this praiseworthy design reach its concluding stage, when Sir George Elliot, M.P., and Mr. Capper placed before her Majesty a roll signed by upwards of 2,000 harbour-masters, pilots, and other officials connected with the ports of the Kingdom. Accompanying the roll was a chart of the English, Scotch, and Irish coasts, with red dots indicating the various ports and harbours from which the signatures emanated; and it was gratifying to notice the complete circle of red all round our indented coast-line. On the map is inscribed the announcement that this is the "first harbour-masters' roll" yet produced, and further that it was "compiled in the Jubilee year of her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, showing where the harbour-masters with their trained assistants, the pilots, and other officials connected with the sea, in number as indicated, each individually the centre of a maritime population, tender their services to the Throne as an intelligent look-out in times of emergency or danger." The actual address itself sets forth in dutiful terms the loyalty of the signatories, and it is observed that the opportunity of so approaching the august occupant of the Throne "has been embraced with respectful eagerness by the whole of the officials, of every rank, connected with the 3,000 miles forming the coast line of your Majesty's United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The memorial goes on to pray permission to submit "the roll of our names, as men possessing an intimate knowledge of every portion of your Majesty's coasts, as well as the set of the tides, currents, inlets, headlands, sandbanks, bars, and rivers." For the first time in maritime history these all important officers round our shores are "united for a common object," which they state to be "to express their feelings of affectionate attachment to their Queen and country," and to tender their services at all times, "and more especially in those of difficulty and danger, to preserve a skilled, disciplined, and continuous outlook upon your Majesty's seaboard." The address was no doubt received with Royal knowledge of the immense value which the services of the men who signed it would be in those crises of national history to which the words point. Should another Armada be nearing our shores, for example, we have no doubt that many of those whose names figure on this roll of honour would prove themselves "daring pilots in extremity." Their members are made up of 192 harbour masters being 148 in Great Britain, 31 hailing from Ireland, and 13 from the isles round our coasts, and 2,000 pilots and other maritime officials. It may be mentioned that the list of the roll itself, a copy of which has been sent to each man who signed it, and to each of our harbours, was considerable, and was borne by Sir G. Elliot and Mr. Capper. As a tribute of respectful homage and a promise of patriotic aid in time of need, this unsolicited memorial of the pilots and harbour officials of the kingdom is one of the pleasantest "remanets" from the Jubilee period of last year.

THE ROBBERS OF THE ROCKIES.

DR. J. CAMERON LEES gives, in the July number of *Good Words*, an account of his experiences last November, when the train in which he crossed the Rocky Mountains on his way from San Francisco to New York fell into the hands of robbers. He writes:—

There were a good many carriages in the train, and the 'Pullman' in which I travelled had about twenty passengers. We were very sociable, and time passed quickly. As soon as it was dark the berths on each side of the car were made up by the negro attendant, the heavy curtains drawn, and we all went to bed. I had been sleeping soundly when I was wakened at two in the morning by the train being brought suddenly to a standstill. Being in the lower berth, I had the advantage of having a window to look out of. As there was no railway station visible, and the train showed no sign of going on, I became convinced that something was wrong and wakened my travelling companion in the opposite berth. As he was partially dressed, he said he would go and see 'what was up,' and made his way to the open platform of the car. On his appearing outside he was asked by a man standing near [illegible] what he was going to do. He answered hurriedly [illegible] to see the conductor. By this time I was dressed, and when he returned I was ready to accompany him. We found the engine detached from the train, which was standing on a curve. Looking back we could see the tail-lights of the last car [illegible] the curtains of their berths, dressed the [illegible] It was now evident that the train had been boarded by robbers, and the conversation turned on [illegible] which was particularly [illegible] with which everyone [illegible] the occurrence. A passenger who was [illegible] answered cautiously [illegible] by the ladies out [illegible] in the conversation. [illegible] were expected [illegible] a summons to join [illegible] and [illegible] stand [illegible] railway [illegible] would make [illegible] shivering in the moonlight. [illegible] there was evidently an [illegible] to make their money as safe [illegible] would permit. From all parts of the [illegible] there resounded the clink of coin. One person opposite me put his watch into a boot. Where have you put your money? I heard a passenger in the next berth say to another. 'I have ripped up my mattress and put it there.' 'Put it all in? Yaas.' 'Well, then I guess you had better take some out. Them boy knows you ware travelling this line without a cent. Then there was more talking, as a reasonable sum was transferred from the mattress to the owner's purse. From an opposite berth I saw a lady emerge robed in a dressing-gown. She marched down the compartment to the door, where there stood a large tin cistern for holding iced water. The lid of this she lifted and dropped in some hundred dollars. Replacing the lid, she went back to her couch triumphantly. 'Guess they won't look there,' she said to me as she passed by. Looking out of the window again I saw a curious sight. By the side of the truck stood the engine-driver and two others in a row with their hands up above their heads. They appeared like so many boys at school; I saw no one else but a stout middle-aged man in a huge cowboy hat, with a gun in his hand. He looked like a well-to-do farmer. While I was watching, the engine-driver and his mates got up on the train, the engine gave a sharp snort, and to our great astonishment on we went. At the first station we stopped, and we then got information as to what had really occurred. The engine-driver had seen as light set on the middle of the track. This was the usual signal to [illegible] and he pulled up. He found five men, dressed [illegible] and with blackened faces, waiting for [illegible] him and his mates to come down and [illegible] hands. Each of the robbers carried [illegible]rifle. Having placed a guard over the [illegible] proceeded to the mail-car. This they [illegible] expressible confusion. The bags, I [illegible]mber, containing registered let[illegible]tion of. They then went to the [illegible]was kept, and ordered the man [illegible] said he could not do that, as it [illegible]ement of letters composing a [illegible]en telegraphed on ahead, and 'I'll give you ten minutes said [illegible]don't open it, guess you'll have [illegible]n minutes had elapsed he was [illegible]reat; but one of his comrades [illegible]believed the man was telling the [illegible]ed at the safe for some time; [illegible]ttempts had to give up hopes of opening it. Afterwards they held a consultation as to whether they should go through the cars, but decided there were too many passengers for them to cope with. Going down to the track, they removed two logs of woods they had placed across the rails. 'Get up,' said the leader politely to the engine-driver. 'Now you may go on—good-night!' Their whole booty was thus only the mail-bags with the registered letters, the value of which it was impossible to tell."

THE relationship between mental shock or worry and disease, remarks a scientific journal though not always readily traceable, is in certain cases so clearly indicated by the sequence of events as practically to justify a belief in its existence. In judging of every such case, however, we must be careful to avoid the fallacy of confusing what is *post* with what is *propter hoc*, and it is probable that no department of knowledge is more open to mistakes of this kind than the sphere of medical diagnosis. All due precaution must therefore be observed in tracing the real cause at work in such cases as the following. A young girl residing near Bury St. Edmunds, and recently in service, returned home in a state of fright, which resulted in maniacal delirium and death. While in her last situation she had been terrified, it was said, by an apparition in her bedroom, and this was understood to be the outcome of a joke practised upon her by two fellow servants. As to the connection between her state of alarm and its alleged cause there seems to be no doubt. The question is whether fatal mania—the certified illness—could have had such an origin as that here attributed to it. In forming an opinion on this point, we should remember that mania as a disease acting *per se* is not usually fatal. In the case before us, which in one statement is described as "brain fever," maniacal excitement probably co-existed with encephalitis or meningitis. It is conceivable that these conditions might originate in mental over-action from worry or anxiety, either of which causes is also liable to results in ordinary mania. It must be allowed, however, that consequences so serious do not by any means commonly follow a transient shock of terror, and their deplorable termination in the instance already quoted had probably a second and important source in the feeble nervous organisation of the unfortunate girl. This consideration must materially qualify our judgment on the perpetrators of so cruel a jest, though no explanation can exouse their heartless conduct from the very serious blame which in any case attaches to it.

ALL those who appreciate Lilly-white Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Bouquet of Flowers should use Koup & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bott le Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4,

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

To the July number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Gladstone has contributed an article on the Elizabethan Settlement of Religion.

The article, says a writer, sets forth the various grounds on which the claims of the Church of England to continuity is liable to challenge and denial. With the purely theological grounds it does not deal, but to the contention that the changes in the Church of England were due to the action of the civil power, and were therefore null and void, the article is designd to establish a negative. Mr. Gladstone seeks to show that in the last and determining resort the changes in question were not acts of the State forced upon the Church, but acts of the Church herself which supply the key to her juridical position held ever since down to the present day. A basis of legality in its determining conditions for the proceedings of the Reformation he discovers was laid not only during the tumultuous years of Henry VIII., but before Cranmer and the reforming prelates had mounted into seats of power. Mr. Gladstone, before stating this as the object of his paper, premises that the Restoration settlement was "in its positive bases," as to all main interests and purposes, an acceptance and revival of the Elizabethan settlement, on which, therefore, "in giving an account of herself the Church of England must fall back."

The following passage refers to the need for this accounting:—

Such an account it is obious she must, now and henceforward, be prepared to give. It is no longer with her as it was in the eighteenth century—and God forbid it should ever be so again—when her clergy were the companions of the peers and the gentry, as magistrates on the bench of justice, and as sportsmen in the hunting-field; when she found no immediate occasion to look into her title-deeds, for she rested on possession and on quietude. In that less tranquil but nobler form of existence, which she is now called to sustain, she has to extricate her own religious history from the civil broils, from the economical and literary devastations, from the great national to-and-fro of the sixteenth century; and to show the world whether, along with an external, material and legal framework that is unquestioned, she has derived herself as a religious society in historical continuity from the ancient Church of the country, or whether, as her opponents may charge, she is a construction of lath and plaster set up, in mean and futile imitation, by the side of the solid and majestic structure of the middle age.

In this preface also there is an interesting digression on English Nonconformity:

In recurring to the year 1662, it is impossible wholly to avoid the deeply interesting question, What became of the partner ejected from the firm? The old English Puritanism has largely passed, on a widened scale, and with features mitigated but developed and enlarged, into the modern English Nonconformity. I do not mean that it has been by a direct or uniform, but by a real if mostly a moral succession. In 1662 it expressed, as I believe, the sense of a small numerical minority of the country, but with more than a proportionate share both of its distinguished theologians and of its religious life. The spiritual side of its position has been set fourth, within not very many years, in a masterly tract by Dr. Allon. After the ejectment from the national establishment of religion, it travelled through a period of declension. But it has since developed, throughout the British Empire, in the United States, and in heathen lands, into a vast and diversified organization of what may be roughly termed an Evangelical Protestantism, which, viewed at large, is inclusive of the Presbyterian Churches in Scotland and elsewhere; which has received a large collateral accession from the movement of Wesley, and which exceeds in aggregate numbers, and perhaps in the average of religious energies, the old Lutheran and Reformed communities on the Continent. It may be estimated moderately at one tenth of the entire numerical strength of Christendom; it defends almost entirely on the voluntary tributes of Christian affection, and it has become a solid inexorable fact of religious history which no rational inquirer, into either its present or its future, can venture to overlook.

From this point Mr. Gladstone proceeds to state the position already described and to adduce his proofs. We quote the following passage in answer to the familiar argument that the anti-Papal movement under Henry VIII. was simply due to the keen desire of the King for the divorce:

It is probably true that, but for the divorce, Henry would have continued in that mood of warm attachment to the Papacy which led him so highly to exalt its prerogatives in his controversy with Luther as to draw down on him the warm expostulation of Sir Thomas More. Consequently it cannot be denied that, in the actual evolution of events, the King's resolution to obtain the divorce was an essential factor, and one may have been with him the governing cause. But it is surely now plain that, among the instruments ready to his hand, there was a widespread aversion of the clergy, in its different ranks, to the working prerogatives of the Roman See, which may be referred in part to impatience of taxation, but which obtained a sway with some of its highest, purest, and ablest members, and which probably stands in historical continuity with much earlier manifestations of the national sentiment both in Church and State, such as the Statutes of Provisors and the Constitutions of Clarendon. The tyrannical threat of the Praemunire in 1530-1 might have had a sufficient motive in the prodigality of the king, which required to be fed by an extravagant subsidy. It is not at first sight so plain why to the grant of the subsidy should have been tacked the acknowledgment of the headship. There was no case made out for the introduction of the subject. There was not a single reforming bishop on the bench. The words of the Concessio give emphasis to the theological performances of the king, which had been markedly in an anti-reforming sense. There was not the smallest reference made to the approaching exercise in the superlative degree of the Papal power by the denunciation of the divorce from Rome. Had there been even a savour of reference to this subject, the opposition of Fisher would probably have been roused, and he might have been supported by a party. Henry committed a gross error in his first demand for the acknowledgment, which was couched in terms so large as to reason to his plan with total failure. But he retreated from this false position, and in accepting with crafty forethought a qualified recognition he contrived, without rousing prematurely the enemies of the divorce, to strengthen his own hands for putting them down at the proper season by making what was to all intents and purposes an effectual provision for the determination of the cause within the realm. Accordingly we find that as early as in February, 1530—1, Chapuys writes to Charles V. that Anne and her father have principally caused the movement.

THE RUE CAUMARTIN MURDER.

A PARIS correspondent writes to an English paper:—

Your readers will not have forgotten the excitement caused two years ago by the terrible murder of an unfortunate woman, named Marie Aguetant, under circumstances almost similar to the murder of Madame de Montille a year later by Prranzini, who has paid the penalty of his crime upon the guillotine. All endeavours of the police to trace the murderer of Marie Aguetant had proved ineffectual until this week. It is now believed that the real murderer is actually in prison.

His discovery was made under the following romantic circumstances. In 1887 a man calling himself Prado, and a woman going by the name of the Countess of Linska, put up at the Hotel du Palais, near the Champs Elysees. The man was caught robbing a safe, but managed to effect his escape. Later he was caught committing another crime and sent to prison. About the same time the false Countess of Linska, whose real name is Marie Renaud, was arrested at Marennes, while endeavouring to dispose of some jewels, proved by the police to have been stolen from the hotel in the Champs Elysee. She confessed having received them from her lover, M. Prado y Rido, a Spaniard, then in prison. M. Guillot, who had not lost hope of discovering the murderer of Marie Aguetant, drew the conclusion that, from the singular similarity of this and the case of Mdme. Montille, Prado might be the murderer of the woman in the Rue Caumartin. When questioned, Prado denied all knowledge, but amongst the papers seized when Marie Renaud was arrested was a letter from him warning her "not to betray the origin of the jewels she had, and, above all, not to speak about the others." Pressed with questions by M. Guillot, Marie Renaud at last admitted that "the others" were those stolen from Marie Aguetant, who had in fact been murdered by Prado. They had been sold in Spain. She gave the the addresses of the purchasers, and French detectives were sent at once to that country. The jewels were recovered, and proved to be part of those stolen from Marie Aguetant.

Prado has now been seen by all the witnesses examined at the time of the Rue Caumartin murder, and recognised by them all as being the woman's lover. He was known as "the American," and had been seen in Marie Aguetant's company the night before her murder. As soon as the jewels arrive from Spain he will be confronted with his accuser, Marie Renaud, and the jewels shown him. M. Guillot hopes that he will then, in presence of such damning evidence, confess to the murder and robbery.

A GREAT deal has recently been said in Paris about Mdlle. Clinchant. The *Intransigeant* the other day announced her marriage with the Duc d'Aumale as definitively decided, and described her as the daughter of a station-master on the Northern Railway, not far from Chantilly. The *Figaro* gives what is regarded as more trustworthy information about the lady, whose name is not Mdlle. Clinchant but Mdme. Clinchamp. She is, moreover, a Countess belonging to an ancient and honourable but ruined French family. When very young she went to England, and with her elder sister laboured to console the Duchess d'Aumale, both for the proscription of which she and her husband were the victims and for the successive death of five children. When the Duchess died suddenly, on the 6th of December, 1869, Mdme. de Clinchamp left Wood Norton with her sister, Mdme. de Coeffier, and became attached to the household of Princess de Salerne, the Duc d' Aumale's mother-in-law, who then inhabited the Chateau of Chantilly. Her sister, Mdme. Coeffier, is now a nun in the convent of the Ursulines, at Blois. On the death of the Princess, the Duc d'Aumale begged her to continue to direct the affairs of the Chantilly domain. She accepted the request, and since that time has not left the Duke, whom she has followed into exile. The *Figaro* affirms that the most intimate friends of the Orleans Princes deny that there is any truth in the announcement that she is shortly to be married to the Duc d'Aumale, and hints that the Duke married her secretly some years ago.

A YOUNG lady of Brooklyn has devised a new method of keeping green the memory of departed canine favourites, which seems worth the attention of those interested in such matters. She possess a handsome table-cloth of white and golden brown stripes, and the whole of it was woven from the spun hair of her dead St. Bernard. It probably takes a good big dog to make a table-cloth; but smaller pets might easily furnish neckties or pocket-handkerchiefs. The poodle, which is habitually shorn while alive, would be a good sort of dog to experiment upon; for if the first result of the woven looks was unsatisfactory, a second crop could be grown. If it turned out well the owner of both a poodle and a doormat made out of the animal's hair would come very near realising the proverbial impossibility of eating one's cake and having it too.

PARIS FASHIONS.

THE *Moniteur de la Mode*, reviewing the Paris fashions, says:—

The colouring of the batistes, zephyrs, lawns, cambrics, pongees, and light summer materials offers an exhaustless gamut of shades, which vie with each other in beauty. The most beautiful flowers of hothouse or garden, orchids, azaleas, roses, rhododendrons, etc., have been pressed into the service to offer examples of blues, reds, pinks, mauves, and yellows, to be copied on materials. The lovely bois de rose takes precedence perhaps, and innumerable batistes and foulards are in this colour, spotted or otherwise, figured with white. Shot taffetas are of ideal colouring, especially the aurora tints, the flame, flesh, and punch-flame shades. Some shot taffetas are striped or chequered with fine lines of a third colour. Prettier even than these, there are the ecru tussors, printed with a variety of original designs and colours. They are trimmed with flounces of the same, and wash as easily and well as a pocket-handkerchief. Thus they are in request as petticoats as well as for cool dresses. The pongees are equally charming, and are in the most lovely colours. They make such pretty, fresh dresses. Those with coloured lines on white are much in favour, the lines varying from a hair's breadth to a quarter of an inch. The white grounds with coloured spots are equally effective; but prettier still are the plain coloured pongees in delicious shades. Besides making whole dresses, much pongee is being employed for tail-blouse plastrons, under open sergo or flannel casaques, for sea side wear. For hot weather no material is preferred to foulard linen, which is as light as batiste, and can be had in light or dark colours. For young girls and young married ladies, there are mastic, flesh, blue, mauve, and red shades, with flowers or other printed designs. For older ladies there are navy and black, with the same delicate floral designs. Irish batiste holds its ground, especially the Madras patterns of new and original colourings. The Lavandiere batistes, with thousand of tiny reddish stripes, are being made up very effectively with ecru embroidery. To make elegant summer dresses bengaline holds the first place among silks, as no other rich silk material combines richness, softness and grace. The colours are very beautiful, the pale-faded yellows, the green-blues, resembling the reflection of a beautiful lake, the white and creams sprinkled with delicate flowers in their natural colours. There are innumerable deeper shades, as if the same colours were ripened by the sun, which are more in request for outdoor costumes. The zephyrs striped with open-work material make very pretty dresses when well arranged. As a rule, they are untrimmed, except for a ribbon belt or a few bows. Many are made up into stylish polonaises. A pretty summer toilette is made in semi-polonaise style. The skirt is of embroidered cream voile mounted in fine pleats secured to within six inches of the waist. A crossed waistcoat of the voile encloses a plastorn of gold passementerie laid on velvet, the collar being of the same. Over this is an open close-fighting casaque with loose fronts cut much away, made of sicilienne. A sash of the brick morte tone is tied back in long flowing bow. The flat hat, with high, open brim, is of Leghorn straw, trimmed with green ribbon and daisies. Another rich dress is of blue-grey faille, with redingote panels embroidered in silver, and pleated panel of moire in front. The directoire corsage has a moire plastorn encircled with a large revers drapery of white crepe de China and lace, the epaulettes and collarette being of lace. The large hat is of white straw, trimmed with a bouquet of mixed flowers. The blouse-corsages are pretty, and deliciously cool for summer wear. Theyare made in washing materials, India silks, surah merveilleux, stockingette, etc., in all colours and are unlined. A second model is made of lemon surah merveilleux, trimmed with fancy silver braid. It is double breasted, ganged on the right at the neck, and fastening on the left beneath a braid tab. The colour is of braid, and the full sleeves have a braid wristband. The belt can be of braid or lemon silk belting.

Many models for carriage wear, to throw over a light dress, are of shot silk lined with surah, the triple pelerine being of the same materials. For travelling it is made, in a modified form, of limousine. A long long loose fronts, with large pelerine sleeves, the looseness being slightly confined by a loose cord girdle hanging in front. The back is well fitted. The sleeve is sewn into the back the full length of the vestment, is gauged with three pleats on the shoulder to give fulness, and form a long pelerine or round cloak in front, supplied with straps beneath, through which the hands can be passed. For seaside wear this mantle is of China silk, a charming and comfortable dust-cloak. In summer hats for seaside, crowns are flat, brims high and large in front. Flowers cover the crown, and very often fill in the brim also, resting on the hair. The brim is lined with pale-tinted silk or lace, and is unlined, the straw being neat on both sides on purpose. Some models are lined with straw of another colour, which turns over the brim in a sort of revers. The large capeline hats are the rage.

SHAKESPEARE'S LATTER-DAY ENEMY.

MR. IGNATIUS DONNELLY has a grievance against the *Daily News*. It exploded his theory that Danish history, with which he said Shakespeare could have no acquaintance, was written in Danish, and thus he writes to the editor of our London contemporary:—

Nearly two months ago my publishers sent you a copy of my book, "The Great Cryptogram," for review. That review has, I believe, never appeared. But I perceive by your issue of to-day that while you have not attempted to discuss the work as a whole, and especially the claim which it presents that there is an arithmetically-adjusted cipher in some of the so-called Shakspeare plays, you have at length sufficiently rallied your faculties to comment upon what you believe to be an error in the work. What is that error? That I supposed the Danish history of Saxo Grammaticus was written in Danish, while it was in fact, you say, written in Latin. At best this is not a very important matter. The principal object of my book was not to prove that Bacon could read Danish or could not; and whether he could or could not is of no consequence. But if one cannot intelligently review a work, the next best thing is to discover a flaw in it; and if one cannot lift an ox, one must content himself with finding a sore place on his back. What I did say was as follows: "The plot of 'Hamlet' was taken from Saxo Grammaticus, the Danish historian, of whom, says Whately, writing in 1748, 'No translation has yet been made.' So that it would appear the author of 'Hamlet' must have read the Danish chronicle in the original tongue."

If "the original tongue" was Latin, then the author of "Hamlet" read it in Latin; if it was, in its first form, in Danish, then he must have read it in Danish. In either case you do not advance the cause of Shakspeare, as the author of the plays; for we are constantly assured that Shakspeare read the Latin authors in translations alone, and that he was indebted to North's translation of Plutarch for the basis of the Roman plays. You yourself seem to endorse this view. You say: Moreover, it is demonstrable that the author of the plays used "cribs" both to Greek books and Spanish novels: North's crib to Plutrach, and another crib to the Spanish romance, from which a passage, in the very language of the old English translation, is appropriated in "Two Gentlemen of Verona." If Shakespeare was no scholar, Bacon was not wholly unlearned, and it is as unlikely that Bacon would use translations as it is certain that the playwright did.

But this is you dilemma, that, whether the work of Saxo Grammaticus was first written in Danish or Latin there was no English translation of it until one hundered and thirty-two years after Shakspeare's death; and Shakespeare could not have read it in any "crib," but must have read it, if at all, in the original. And where was the "crib" to the Greek of the "Electra" of Sophocles? And where also was the "crib" to the writings of Dares Phrygius, and other Greek authors, the traces of which Pope found in the plays? And where was the "crib" to Sophocles and Euripides, evidences whose work Malone found in the plays? And when we turn to the Italian we find the plots of "Othello," "Cymbeline," and the "Merchant of Venice" taken from novels written in that tongue, of which there were no English translations at the time they were produced. To say nothing of the columns of French and the Italian proverbs quoted bodily in the plays,we are assured by distinguishedShakespearean scholars—non-Baconians—that a well-known passage in "Othello" is distinctly borrowed from the "Orland Innamorato" of Berni, "of which to-day there is no English version"; and we learn that a passage in "Lear" is but a paraphrase of an Italian proverb, of which there was no English translation in Shakspeare's day.

Now I put it to you as a fair-minded man—and all Englishmen pride themselves on their love of fair play—whether it was right to refuse to review my book as a whole, and pass by all the multitudinous evidences which it presents that Francis Bacon wrote the plays; and ignore the thousands of proofs which I give that two at least of the plays contain the clearest evidence of the existence of an arithmetical cipher in their text, and content yourself with lighting down upon a trifling, little, supposed error, to blow it into ridicule with the magot of your ostentatious learning. Is there not room enough for your genius in explaining how the play-actor of Stradford received all this Gargantuan learning, French, and Italian scholarship (I say nothing about Spanish or Danish) which no "cribs" can account for? Was it before he left school at fourteen years of age? or was it while he was engaged in the intellectual task of killing calves? Or was it while he was poaching, or being publicly whipped or lying drunk under the famous crap tree, or being imprisoned? Or was it while he was holding horses before the gate of the play-horse? Did he hold a horse and study "Sophocles" or the "Orlando Innamorato" at the same time? And if so, how comes it that not a single tradition has come down to us that refers to him as a scholar, a student, or a lover of books; while we have a great many other traditions no one of which is creditable to him.

The English papers of to-day are standing guard, with journalistic bludgeons, over the rotten carcass of the national delusion; while all thoughtful men are rapidly arriving at the conclusion that the greatest, writings of that age were written by the greatest men of all the ages—Francis Bacon.

BISHOP HANNINGTON'S JOURNALS.

"THE Last Journals of Bishop Hannington," narratives of a journey through Palestine, and of a journey through Masai-Land and U-Soga, are being published. The following extracts are from the work:—

A BATH IN THE DEAD SEA.

I stripped, put in one foot, then another: it was cold; all water is cold on the 23rd of December in nothern latitudes; I pressed on to the knees; I expected peculiar sensations, but expected in vain. Even to the chin the waters rose, and I could still keep my feet to the ground. It was not easy to detect the difference between ordinary salt water until, indeed, we tried to get dry,and then we found that we had suddenly become like Lot's wife. Intense irritation followed, and it took some days of washing before we got really rid of the unpleasant effects.

COFFEE AMONG THE ARABS.

The great event of the visit is the coffee. The host has a kind of brazen shovel brought, in which he roasts the beans; then he takes a pestle and mortar of the oak of Bashan, and with his own hand he pounds it to powder, making the hard oak ring forth a song of welcome to the guest. Many of these pestles and mortars are heirlooms, and are richly ornamented, and beautifully black and polished by age and use; such was the one in question. Having drunk coffee (for the honoured guest the cup is filled three times), you are quite safe in the hands of the most murderous. So far do they carry this superstition ,that a man who had murdered another fled to the dead man's father, and before he knew what had happened drank coffee. Presently friends came in, and, as they were relating the news to the bereaved father, recognized the murderer crouched beside the fire. They instantly demanded vengeance. No, said the father, it cannot be; he has drunk coffee, and has thus become to me as my son. Had he not drunk coffee the father would never have rested until he had dyed his hands in his blood. As it was, it is said that he further gave him his daughter to wife.

FIRST SIGHT OF THE MASAI.

Even in a matter of their own life and death I could not get the men to star as early as I wanted them to do. Jones went in charge of the party, while I spent the day in prayer, fasting, and rest, with the blessed assurance that He will supply our need. About three an alarm was given, and a war-cry was heard from the direction our men had taken. The camp armed itself, whilst I ordering them to keep their place in camp, advanced with my walking-stick to meet the foe. One man alone stole after me. The shouts grew louder; my feelings were wful. Our men had been murdered, and now the rest were coming to attack the camp: What a sigh of relief as I caught sight of the glittering spears of the Masai—the first I had seen! Confidence being restored I again advanced to meet them. About seventeen young warriors appeared; but I at once saw that their spears were dyed with fresh blood. I went round among them, and soon we were the best of friends. Their look was enough to paralyze my men with fear.

AN ATTACK BY BEES.

Presently I saw my men, who were about half a mile off, flying in all directions like madmen, and no foe nor wild beast to be seen. Very near the spot I heard a shout, "Bees! bees!" and instantly I was attacked in the most savage way. Loads were scattered by terrified men, and the natives accumulated around. I was frantic, as I felt sure the natives would dash in and seize the loads, bees or no bees. I wrapped myself in a cloth and essayed to go, but was utterly put to flight; hundreds of bees surrounded me. Then I bethought me of my umbrella, and, enveloping myself, tried again and again, but was driven back about twenty bees got inside and I was nearly mad. A third attempt and I succeeded better, and made a rescue or two. Jones also attempted, and got worse stung than I did, and many of the men also were fearfully stung; out of one's back we took, I think, fifty stings. The natives made many attempts, I think, to steal, but were utterly routed, and about three hours passed before we succeeded in getting straight. For a radius of 300 yards bees raged in every direction.

MASAI WARRIORS.

I sat down in peace to write my diary, when my pen nearly fell from my hand at the words, "Masai-warriors!" There proved, however, to be only three, with a magnificent ox to sell. God, indeed, feeding Elijah by ravens. The day was far spent before a somewhat dear bargain (though cheap to us at any price) was concluded, when what was my horror as I said as a matter of course, "You will sleep in camp?" a thing which warriors never do, to hear them say, "Yes we will." However, they seemed so amiable, that I began to feel pleased; and to have them under my eye,I invited them to sleep in my own tent—an offer which they, my astonishment, accepted gratefully. In spite of Jones declaring I should be most miserable with three such evil bedfellows, I felt I would rather have them under my eye than chance their prowling about the camp. The warmest friendship now seemed to spring up between us, and having strewn the floor of the tent with the leaves of the sweet-scented caloshwa, a herb which the Masai use for beds, we laid us down to rest their spears and shields at their sides. They packed themselves away like sardines in a box, and I covered them over first with a leopard skin, then with grass mat, and finally a waterproof sheet. They fell almost instantly into a most gentle sleep. I followed their example and, with one exception, I did not wake until time to start. Wherever we meet we are to be brothers.

BETRAYED.

Coming to the last journal we find the following in an account of the Bishop's betrayal by hostile natives:—"Suddenly about twenty ruffians set upon us. They violently threw me to the ground and proceeded to strip me of all valuables. Thinking they were robbers I shouted for help when they forced me up and hurried me away as I thought, to throw me down a precipice close at hand. I shouted again in spite of one threatening to kill me with a club. Twice I nearly broke away from them, and then grew faint with struggling, and was dragged by the legs over the ground. I said, 'Lord, I commit myself in Thy hands;' I look to Thee alone.' Then another struggle, and I got on to my feet and was thus dashed along. More than once I was violently brought into contact with banana trees, some trying in their haste to force me one way, others the other, and the exertion and struggling strained me in the most agonizing manner. In spite of all, and feeling I was being dragged away to be murdered a distance, I rang 'Safe in the arms of Jesus,' and then laughed at the very agony of my situation. My clothes torn to pieces so that I was exposed; wet through with being dragged along the ground; strained in every limb, and for a whole hour expecting instant death, hurried along, dragged, pushed, at about five miles an hour, until we came to a hut into the court of which I was forced. Now, I thought I am to be murdered. As they released one hand, I drew my finger across my throat, and understood them to say decidedly, No. We then made out that I had been seized by order of the Sultan. Then arose a new agony. Were all my men murdered? Another two or three hours' awful suspense, during which time I was kept bound and shivering with cold, when to my joy, Pinto (the Portuguese cook) and a boy were brought with (my bed and bedding, and I learnt that the Sultan meant to keep me prisoner until he had received word from Mwanga."

A PRISONER.

On the fourth day of his imprisonment Bishop Hannington wrote:—"Three detachments of the chief's wives—they say he has nearly a thousand—have been to see me to-day." Then on the following day:—"About thirty-three more of the chief's wives came and disported themselves with gazing at the prisoner. I was very poorly and utterly disinclined to pay any attention to them. Another party of wives coming I retired into the hut and declined to see them. A third party came later on, and being a little better, I managed to get up upon my bed. It is not pleasant to be examined as a caged lion in the Zoo; for that is exactly my state at the present time. My tent is jammed in between the hut and the high fence of the Boma—so scarce a breath reaches me. Then at night, though the tent is a vast improvement on the hut, yet two soldiers—reeking with pombe and other smells—sleep beside me; and the other part of my guard, not far short of twenty, laugh and drink and shout into the night; and begin again before daylight in the morning, waking up from time to time to shout out to my sentries to know if all is well."

THE LAST ENTRY.

On the seventh day of his imprisonment, the Bishop wrote that he had spent a terrible night: first, with a noisy drunken guard, and, secondly, with the vermin which swarmed in his tent. "In an hour or two fever developed rapidly. My tent was so stuffy that I was obliged to go inside the filthy hut, and soon was delirious." Next day he was led forth to be killed, the last words he wrote being—"I can hear no news, but was held up by Psalm XXX, which came with great power. A hyena howled near me last night, smelling a sick man, but I hope it is not to have me yet."

REFERRING to the fact that the crowd at Potsdam cheered the young German Emperor when he was following his father's coffin to the grave, *Truth* says:—"A Royal funeral is always a miserable mockery, for there must inevitable be a large number of persons in the cortege who, although arrayed in all the trappings of woe, are nevertheless as merry as grigs in reality. A few years ago, on the day of the funeral of one of the most prominent members of the English Royal family, the coffin was lying in state in a chamber hung with black; but a distinguished foreigner, who entered to deposit an Imperial wreath, was scandalised to find two well-known noblemen standing at its foot in animated conversation, and laughing heartily. A formerly prominent member of the household was once appointed to remain in attendance on the coffin of a deceased member of the Royal Family on the day before the funeral. He was supposed to sit on one side, apparently absorbed in grief, but a person who entered hurriedly found him lounging in an easy chair, which he had dragged in from the next room, with a pile of newspapers and a French novel, and his feet resting on one end of the stand on which the coffin was placed.

THE SWEETEST PERFUME is "BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS" Re. 1 per bottle.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

HOW M. DAUDET WRITES HIS NOVELS.

THE latest volume which has been added to the English edition of M. Daudet's books is his "Thirty Years of Paris and of my Literary Life." The book is specially interesting for M. Daudet's contribution to a subject about which there have been many discussions and confessions lately—namely, "how novels are written."

COPIED FROM NATURE.

M. Daudet copies from nature. "I have never followed," he says, "any other methods":—

Just as painters carefully keep their albums full of sketches where the outlines, attitudes, foreshortenings, and movements of the limbs are caught on the spur of the moment, so have I for the last thirty years collected a quantity of memoranda in which I recorded my observations, my passing thoughts, sometimes jotted down in a few short words, sufficient to recall a picture, an intonation, which later on I have enlarged upon and brought into harmony with the larger and more finished work. In Paris, during my travels, in the country, these notebooks have been carelessly scribbled in without a thought for the future work which was accumulating there; surnames are there too, which I have been unable to change, finding in their very sound a physiognomy, a living image of of those who bore them.

THE SOURCE OF "TARTARIN."

Turning to the key which M. Daudet gives to particular books we find the following about "Tartarin":—

Tarascon was for me only a pseudonym picked up on the way from Paris to Marseilles, because it had a fine sonorous roll in the accent of the South, and sounded, as the name of the station was shouted, like the triumphant war-cry of an Apache warrior. In reality, the home of Tartarin and the scene of the famous cap-shooting parties, is a little further off, five or six leagues on the other side of the Rhone. There it was that as a child I watched the baobab tree languishing in the confinement of its tiny mignonette pot, faithful image of my hero, cramped within the precincts of his little town. From thence it was that in November, 1861, Tartarin and I, armed to the teeth, and *chechia* on head, started to hunt the lion in Africa. To tell the truth, I did not go there altogether expressly for that purpose, being desirous, above all things, of repairing my somewhat dilapidated lungs in the warm sunshine. . . . The story of Tartarin was not written till long after my journey in Algeria. I began to publish it in parts in the *Petit Moniteur Universal*. It was an absolute failure. The *Petit Moniteur* was a popular paper, and the populace are puzzled by printed irony, which makes them think they are being laughed at.

"JACK" IN REAL LIFE.

Of "Jack," which many readers prefer to any of M. Daudet's novels, we are told as follows:—

In front of me, upon the table, stands a photograph, representing a young lad of eighteen or twenty years of age. A delicate, sickly-looking face, with vague and dreamy features, clear, playful, and child-like eyes, strangely contrasting, by their vivacity, with the sadness of the weak and faded mouth and its drawn look—the mouth of a poor man who has suffered much. It is the portrait of Raoul D——,the "Jack" of my novel, just as I knew him towards the end of 1868; just as I used to see him coming towards the little house I inhabited at Champrosay, shivering, bent with rounded shoulders, his arms clasping tightly his scanty wrap across his narrow chest, and coughing with a sound that echoed like a death knell.

JACK AND HIS MOTHER.

M. Daudet goes on to give a most interesting account of his protege—of Raoul's devotion to his mother, of the conflicting accounts she had given him of his parentage:—

In my book this characteristic detail has shocked many of my readers; drawn from the very life, it seemed an exaggeration of the psychologist, who, however, would have shrunk from such an invention." Very pathetic, too, is M. Daudet's description of the Jack's delight in the books which they read together. "One